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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

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A Forced Loan the Only Alternative.

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NARROW ESCAPE OF STUART'S CAVALRY

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THE IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

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We have received full files of Richmond papers to Oct. 28. They furnish us the following interesting and important extracts:

THE REBEL FINANCES.

A GLOOMY EXHIBIT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 23 publishes a long communication signed *Sagacity* and headed "Plain truths plainly told." It opens thus:

"The leading facts of our present condition are such as these: We find the prices of all things enormously high, but inequality so. The simple property of the country is worth two or three—in some cases, four times its old value. But many, indeed, most of the articles of consumption—food, clothing, and the like—are from five to one hundred times their former prices. The inequality of this is as striking and important a fact as the rise itself. Another great fact is the constant increase both of the rise and the inequality. And this increase based upon a sound bottom, viz.: the constant increase of the currency. *Mr. Memminger will still grind out currency night and day—but then, what is Mr. Memminger to do?* Whoever *is not truly sorry for Mr. Memminger is a hard-hearted man.* Whoever throws light, great or small, upon this subject, benefits the whole country, and all its interests. Nor will any man doubt that though Mr. Memminger, who occupies a position in which the danger of error is great, the consequences of error disastrous, and the column of error inexorable.

The currency oppresses us only less than the Yankees. It works as a great expenditure to many people to suspend business for ten months in the year. They can hardly afford to remain idle. Air is cheap and water, and firewood free. The effects of idleness, and the lasting mischiefs, among the class of prices have passed from the province of speculation into that of history. Everybody now knows them simply as facts. Yet, despite this knowledge, and feeding ourselves embarrassed already into a currency hundreds of millions in excess, we are compelled for want of knowledge how to do it better, or else from the dire necessities of the case, to issue still at the rate of $20,000,000 per month, or $600,000,000 per annum.

"We desire to prevent, not as much as encouraging or discouraging, as a true view of our condition. After more than two years of bloody and destructive war, notwithstanding all our difficulties, we have it in our power to say that the Confederacy is stronger in material resources to-day, if properly distributed and managed, than at the beginning of the contest. Foreign supplies on hand at the beginning have long since been exhausted. But two annual cycles of demand and supply, of production and consumption, have demonstrated by actual trial the self-sustaining resources of the country."

Then, after alluding to the bountiful harvests, as a cause for thankfulness, the other side of the picture comes up for consideration. The writer says:

"Food, and clothing, and labor, and property, real and personal, have expanded immensely, but unequally in value. Some things remain at the old standard like little Gullivers among the Brobdignags. Others have risen two-fold—an enormous rise; but *others still five fold, ten, an hundred fold! How stupendous these changes!* We scarcely realize them. Some future historian will record the history of these convulsions in which we live, and some will wonder as they read, as the description of earthquakes in Calabria, or the rise of islands from the sea. * * * * This is not mere exaggeration. Ask the salaried man, trying to stretch his unexpanded salary to meet his expenditures, after reducing these to necessaries. Ask thousands upon thousands of those so hard pressed as Government itself, for food and raiment, scant and coarse. We speak not these things as croakers, but would gauge our evils to get at the remedy.

Not only is the scale not uniform, but it is not permanent. We have yet to come back to the old standard. * * * We have to touch gold again, and then, unless provision has been made for contingencies, all things tumble to their true level, and an debtors will suffer.

At the beginning of the war, Felix Destor! At the close, Felix Creditor! Beware of the pestilile, both of war and of peace. That of war has already fallen and done its work; but when peace comes, owe no man anything on war hate. Government will then be a great debtor, and stands in need of peculiar caution.

Government finds itself in this predicament—itself a sufferer and the people suffering. Its anxious to relieve itself of them. But what can the Confederate Government of advising relief? A bank issues notes, but it receives notes in return. For every dollar that goes out in currency it receives a dollar in the form of a note, and when the note falls due it receives its due or an equivalent dollar back. But it *is not so with the Government; it pays out, out, out, but takes no notes—receives no return. Its expenditures are consumed as they go.* Taxes, it has taxes coming in, these are *its income*; it has no *property*. These taxes furnish the only means of redeeming its notes. The wants of the Government are necessarily immense. We expend below an estimate of what they are for the current six months:

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1863.

	Estimate.
Civil Government	$2,057,116
Interest Public Debt	20,000,000
Principal do do	1,250,000
War—Pay	62,000,000
Quartermaster	70,000,000
Transportation	56,500,000
Sundries	1,754,000
Commissary	90,000,000
Medical Department	4,500,000
Ordnance	24,500,000
Engineering	6,000,000
Navy—Pay	1,400,000
Provisions	1,500,000
Construction	1,250,000
Iron-clads	9,000,000
Fuel	1,000,000
Sundries	1,225,000
Total, six months	$356,962,816

"The Commissary estimate in the report of the Secretary is $120,000,000, but this covers part of the first six months.

In regard to the excess over old prices in the foregoing table, we have no means of making any exact estimate. But it is probable that the current wants reach $180,000,000 for 6 months, i. e., $360,000,000 for 12 months. But where the estimate was made, the prices of very many things have doubled or quadrupled. If the same ratio be allowed relief, it will be found these expenses will soon reach a sum literally incomprehensible of credit. And that, too, when our resources are sufficient within ourselves, and simply because we did not understand how to avail ourselves of them aright.

It is word the condition of our finances is bad now, and getting worse daily, rapidly approaching ruin, and yet we have men, means and willing minds to improve them if we knew how.

Government must continue to issue one or a year about $350,000,000 or $400,000,000 even upon a specie basis, upon actual basis—about $200,000,000, by estimate made a few months ago at present rates $2,000,000,000, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Government gets many things at old prices. Many and large items—soldiers' wages, railroad transportation, &c. (We pretend not to accuracy in these estimates.) The truth, too, is increasing, for all the old difficulties remain, and new ones are added daily. In the nervous language of Mr. Toombs, we are exhausting the national resources in the mode of appropriation, improperly attributes our difficulties to two causes: 1. The delay in taxation. 2. The use of public credit in the form of currency. We concur entirely in the diagnosis. To the remedy he proposes we may refer hereafter.

The cause and remedy of this state affairs are discussed, and in the course of his speculation the writer observes:

"Government is our agent. We are compelling our agents to issue promises to pay—binding upon us—at ruinous rates, instead of furnishing our agent ready means. We are compelling our agent to shove our paper at ruinous sacrifices, rather than conform to actual facts.

We all complain of speculation. It is the natural result, the necessary result of the present redundancy of currency and the, unspeakable inequality of prices to which we have referred. To remove the cause can alone remedy the evil. We are now shifting the property from hand to hand *on the currency, as it by the fast and safe law which transfers it from the hand of idleness and luxury to the hand of industry and economy*, but by a law which conveys it from the hand of industry to the *speculative hand*. We thus make wealth the reward of chance and speculation, not of merit, skill and labor. The influence of this upon the moral and industrial character of the people is even worse than upon their physical condition. Let thinking men reflect on this as the sure consequence of our present policy, or, rather, want of policy.

Let us consider what would have been our true policy in the first place, then endeavor to restore ourselves as nearly as possible to it, and to adopt it henceforward. Should we not then recall currency, and that by some means that will recall it, get it to its proper height and keep it there? Is not this politic and necessary? We must use other means than currency. There are several ways to do this, the form in which we have described being best. Convert is a particular province, and that is not in its department. Suppose the British debt in the form of currency, and that, too, with Britain under blockade! could an idiot fail to see the rule it would involve? No; our debt must assume a form different from currency—that is *as facile*, it is impossible to prevent excess. There is no break—no breaching—no ballast in this. It contains in its constituents, and to spread out the evil then for a little *time. But its results are itself not promptly checked. Better to face the temporary difficulties, and to get* over them as they rise, the *right* way than the easy way. Especially, better not to allow them to accumulate.

The effect on Government itself is but a small part of the evils, yet it imperils the cause. The evils, however, are general. The Government, the cause—the sufferers, both Government and people. But the people are at the bottom of all. The Government cannot relieve the difficulty except by their support. It is simply their agent. They are the principal. They hold the purse. It is their disbursing agent—borrowing on their credit, and by the manner in which they compel it to use their credit, playing the prodigal. Scrously and humanitarian end in bankruptcy and ruin.

COMMENTS OF THE ENQUIRER.

The *Enquirer* introduces the above with these comments:

"*The condition of the currency has become so alarming that its importance has risen even above the excitements of military movements*: from every quarter of the Confederacy essays, schemes, expectants and remedies are daily scattered broadcast over the country, urging suggestions of every character and description. In the multiplicity of these there is one thing certain and undisputed, and that is, that *the present financial management is an utter and absolute failure, rendered so, not by Mr. Memminger, but by the people themselves.* The fancing scheme of Mr. Memminger could only succeed by the prompt and persistent cooperation of the people in coming forward and continuing to convert the currency into bonds. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons why the people have failed; the fact that they have failed will not voluntarily fund the currency. It is the important matter for legislative consideration.

We do not believe that voluntary funding can be made available by any guarantee that legislation can throw around it. The people of the Confederacy have never been a bond-holding population; they do not understand its advantages; they have never invested their property in bonds; *these facts are patent to any man who has inquired and ascertained how much of any public loan has ever been taken by the people of the Confederate States. But these points understand taxation or a forced gift, and, from analogy, can easily learn all about a forced loan.*

Two expedients remained to the Government—the *forced loan* and the public sale of Confederate bonds for what they will bring, both to be accompanied with a cessation of the issue of Confederate treasury notes. *We prefer the former as the most certain and expeditious mode of reducing the currency.* By its adoption we believe the impressment law can be dispensed with, and this law has become an evil of very great magnitude."

WHICH IS THE SAFE CURRENCY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has some comments on Secretary CHASE's speech at Cincinnati, in the course of which it says:

"As between the two kinds of paper money, then, 'greenbacks' and Confederate bills, the whole credit of the one kind of paper depends upon the conquest of another nation, and the credit of the other kind is based upon our own property and industry. It is the estates and wealth of the South, therefore, that constitute the fund out of which both nations count upon making good their liabilities and waving their credits. *From Southern soil must come or the silver of the two currencies is to be redeemed. Which shall it be?*

No human being in the Confederacy, endowed with ordinary discourse of reason, believes in his heart that the Yankees will subjugate us, and pay their war debt out of our confiscated lands! Not one. *Well, then, Mr. Chase's green money is without pure and simple, while our Treasury bills, issued on the basis of that which is our own, and upon our resolution to defend the same, stand firm and staunch.*

Another element also will, as we believe, enter into the account upon the general settlement. If we defeat their invasion by force of arms, that is by the destruction of their armies and military power, *then there will be nothing to hinder us from imposing a contribution upon them, and collecting it, too, for the expenses of the war.* One maxim of the contentious Lincoln is worthy of all acceptation; it is, that 'the loser of the cause pays the cost.' So be it.

Our Confederate money is good money. The President, who generally says the right word at the right time, is reported to have told the people in North Carolina, during his present tour,

"To take care of their Confederate money, that it would be of full value after a while. Many persons are throwing away money under the prevailing mania for all kinds of extravagance, which the could most advantageously use, perhaps, may sorely need after a while."

A METHOD TO IMPROVE THE CURRENCY.

In the Virginia Senate on Oct. 26, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Lewis, was referred to the *Committee on Finance*:

Resolved,—"That the select committee on the subject of the currency inquire into the expediency of authorizing a loan, by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the Confederate Government, of $40,000,000, to bear an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and that they inquire also as to the more expeditious mode of raising that sum—the said loan to be made only upon the condition that proportional sums are subscribed by the other States of the Confederacy, and by corporations and private individuals, amounting in the whole to $160,000,000; and upon the further condition that the Confederate Government issue her bonds for said loans, and that neither the principal nor interest of said bonds shall be liable to taxation by the Confederate or State Government.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A DETAILED SKETCH OF THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

No connected account has yet been published of the movements of our army during the recent campaign in Northern Virginia. From the information in our reach, we make up a hasty and imperfect narrative.

It would appear to have been Gen. Lee's plan to send *A. P. Hill's corps by a route west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Manassas Junction, there to cut off Meade's retreat, while Ewell's corps followed on the right flank of the retreating enemy, and would be ready to fall upon his rear when he should be brought to a stand.* In furtherance of this plan Hill left Madison County on or about the 8th inst., and moved toward Sperryville. On the same day Ewell crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. At this place occurred the first cavalry fight in which we drove the enemy back, but not without sustaining considerable loss. Here Newson and other gallant officers fell.

Meade having apparently seen through the designs of Gen. Lee, began his retreat, simultaneously with our advance, and, having the benefit of the railroad, and moving on a direct line, it is no matter of surprise that he managed to frustrate them.

On Sunday, HAMPTON's cavalry, under the immediate command of STUART, moving in advance of Ewell's corps, reached Culpeper Court-house, and moving along the railroad, encountered the enemy at Brandy Station. The battle took place on the farm of JOHN SLAUGHTER BEVERLY, one of the changes of our cavalry being made through his front yard. We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Government of the Confederate States stand in such fear, has been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas, the country around was little better than a wilderness, all fences and crops were untouched. But that Sunday night brought a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry threw back there after the battle, and fed their horses in his corndield. The next morning there were very few fence-rails and very little corn left. The man could be heard to say while building high their fires, "Fire on, boys, they are nothing but—I old Union rails." Borne down Monday morning and said he would like to get a certificate of the quantity of corn used and rails burnt. *He was dismissed very cavalierly, and told that we had no time to attend to such matters.*

Monday our cavalry came up with the enemy at Jefferson, on the road from Culpeper Court-house to Warrenton. There an obstinate fight took place, which resulted in the enemy being driven across Hedgeman's River to Warrenton Springs, from which place the enemy were also driven after a battle. In each of these battles we took several hundred prisoners. EWELL's corps, having changed its line of march, reached Warrenton on Tuesday morning. MEADE's army was at this time across the Rappahannock, and believed to have built at Warrenton Junction, and between that point and Catlett Station. Two thousand cavalry were sent down from Warrenton to reconnoitre in the direction of Catlett. On arriving near the latter place, Tuesday evening, they found the enemy were moving heavy columns of infantry along the railroad toward Manassas; and they thereupon immediately turned to retrace their steps toward Warrenton, but on reaching a road which crossed their route, leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas, they found that the enemy were also moving infantry in large masses along this road. They were thus completely hemmed in. Night came on as they reached this road. The heavy tramp of the enemy's infantry and the rumble of their artillery sounded right in front of them. Gen. STUART withdrew his little force into a thicket of old field pines, hoping that the enemy would pass him by unnoticed, and leave his road to Warrenton clear. The enemy were moving so near our position that every word of command and even ordinary conversation could be distinctly heard by our distressed cavalry. Our situation was extremely critical. Any incident, the accidental discharge of a pistol, would have disclosed our position, and then, in view of the overwhelming force of the enemy, nothing equivalent to total destruction or surrender, Stuart gave his officers and men to understand that surrender was not to be thought of, but that the enemy was to be fought to the last. A council of war being then called, it was resolved, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, to desert the nine pieces of horse artillery, and for the cavalry to sie columns and endeavor to cut their way through the enemy. But after some reflection STUART resolved not to abandon his artillery, and struck upon a device for informing Gen. LEE, who was at Warrenton, of his situation. He called for three volunteers to undertake a desperate enterprise, CHESTER ESTES, of this city, and two other young men immediately stepped forth to undertake anything their General might order. STUART ordered them to put on infantry knapsacks, and, shouldering muskets to advance in the darkness to the road, fall into the enemy's column, and, crossing it, to make their way to Warrenton, and say to Gen. LEE that he was surrounded, and he "must send some of his people to help him out." ESTES and his two gallant comrades obeyed orders, and reached Warrenton in safety.

The last division of the enemy halted and bivouacked opposite Stuart, and within one hundred and fifty yards of his position—so close that we could hear the Yankees pouring out oats to feed their horses. During the night two of MEADE's staff straggled into our lines and were taken prisoners. One of them, a gay young fellow, said to STUART, "All right, General, we sup with you to-night, you dine with us to-morrow," intimating that STUART would, by that time, be a prisoner.

At daylight Wednesday morning STUART was informed by the cracking of our skirmishers' muskets that LEE had received his message, and was sending "some of the people" to help him. As LEE's advancing columns attracted the enemy's attention, STUART, from the rear, opened on them with grape and canister. The enemy were much disordered by the cannonade from so unexpected a quarter, and, taking advantage of the confusion, STUART broke up his gunn and, with cavalry and artillery, dashed through the hostile ranks and rejoined Gen. LEE. The enemy suffered a loss of one hundred and eighty killed in this affair.

That evening HILL's corps reached Bristoe Station just after MEADE's army had passed that point. What appeared to be a small portion of the enemy was discovered building a long embankment of the railroad, and two brigades of Hampton's were ordered to dislodge them. Then followed the battle of Bristoe, which has already been mentioned in these columns. What appeared to be a trifling force of the enemy, turned out to be two full army corps, lying in ambush to gobble up any inconsiderate brigades that might attempt to dislodge them. An hours experiment convinced our men that a formidable force was in their front, and they withdrew. We had three or four hundred men killed and wounded in the fight. The enemy admit a severe loss, but they tell but few dead upon the field. Before the main body of our army could get up the battle was over. That night our lines were drawn up in line of battle, but when the day broke on Thursday morning, the enemy was gone. *Our forces followed them as far as Manassas Junction, and, resting here a day, began a retrograde movement towards the Rappahannock.* Our cavalry on Thursday, crossed Bull Creek, near the foot of Bull Run Mountain, and made a reconnoissance as far as Centreville, where they were driven back by the enemy's infantry.

Thus ended the famous retreat and pursuit. Our army returned to the Rappahannock, *having lost in the campaign about one thousand men, killed, wounded and prisoners, and having taken near two thousand prisoners.* Of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded we have no means of making an estimate. *During the pursuit our troops never made over twelve miles a day.* The results of the campaign are important. We took a large number of prisoners and horses, *recovered almost the entire country, and more than fifty thousand infantry*, destroyed the railroad from Manassas to Rappahannock Station, and removed MEADE's headquarters from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock.

During the campaign our cavalry did splendid service. They performed all the successful fighting, and took nine-tenths of the prisoners.

As belonging rather to the period of our retreat than of MEADE's, we have made no mention of the cavalry victory gained by STUART over KILPATRICK on the 19th instant.

THE CAPTURE AT CHARLESTOWN.

From the Rockingham Register, Oct. 23.

On Sunday morning last, a little after daylight, a portion of Gen. IMBODEN's forces captured a regiment of Yankees, the Ninth Maryland infantry, and the greater part of a cavalry company at Charlestown, Jefferson County, numbering from 450 to 500 men. The attack, we learn, was led by Mr. HARRY GRAHAM and Capt. JOHN H. MCNEILL. It was a complete surprise. Our forces had marched from Berryville, in Clarke County, starting about 9 o'clock, and reaching Charlestown, twelve miles distant, just in time to "wake up" and surprise the Yankees. The Yankees retreated to the Court-house, in which they had made port-holes, and prepared to fight us. After they had gotten in, McNEILL stuck a white flag on his gun, and going to the Court-house, demanded a surrender. This they promptly declined to do, and declared their purpose to fight. McNEILL retired, when they commenced firing on our troops, but so wildly, that "nobody was hurt." *We soon put a battery in position, and gave them a few round shots, some of which* struck and passed through the Court-house, when they speedily indicated their wish to be taken prisoners, and our gallant fellows very politely ceased firing to accept their surrender. So the whole party were "bagged," without great trouble, before breakfast.

The Confederates then enjoyed the hospitalities which the Yankees had prepared for themselves, and gathering up all the booty about, the wagons, the horses, the guns, the knapsacks, the sugar, coffee, ammunition, &c., &c., of which there were right smart quantities, prepared to retire. Just then a superior force of the enemy made its appearance from the direction of Harper's Ferry, when we retired slowly and in good order with our prisoners and booty to Berryville, the enemy following at a respectful distance, and fighting us as opportunity offered. In this retrograde movement we lost some twenty men killed and wounded. Of the enemy's loss we cannot speak. It was quite a nice affair, and was very handsomely managed. The prisoners are now on their way to Richmond.

ANOTHER ADVANCE TOWARD BRISTOL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 26.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* of Saturday, says:

"Passengers from the West last night report that our pickets at Blountville, nine miles below Bristol, were driven in on Thursday evening by a heavy force of the enemy, who are again advancing toward Bristol, our troops retreating before them. It is stated the Yankees in this section have been largely reinforced, and prompt steps will have to be taken by our authorities to arrest their advance, or the Southwest will be overrun and devastated."

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.

There is nothing of interest from Northern Virginia.

It was reported here yesterday that the Yankees had appeared in force on the Stafford hills, over against Fredericksburgh; but the story was ascertained to have been brought from Ashland, and was entirely without foundation in fact. Up to 8 o'clock last evening no Yankees had appeared in sight of Fredericksburgh.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 25.

It is reported that the Yankees are again at Warrenton Junction.

One hundred and fifty prisoners of those captured at Charlestown passed through here to-day.

A man belonging to the provost guard at Culpeper Court-house was shot daylight night while stealing cabbages.

A Yankee, calling himself TIMOTHY MCKEAN, was arrested here to-day as a spy.

IMPRESSMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ORDER REGARDING THE IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 138.—The following instructions are published for carrying into effect the 9th Section of the Act of 26th March, 1863. To regulate impressments in respect to labor on fortifications and other public works in States in which provisions have not been made on this subject.

1. The Commanding-General, or the officer of Engineers in charge of the work, shall have power to decide upon the necessity for making impressments at places for this purpose, after enabled authorities fail to secure the necessary labor by contract. He must be satisfied of the necessity of the measure before he resorts to it.

2. He may authorize the impressment of male slaves between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, but before the 1st day of December next shall abstain from impressing slaves from plantations exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions without the consent of the owner, except in cases of urgent necessity.

3. No impressments shall be made of the slaves employed in the domestic and family service exclusively, nor upon farms or plantations where there are not more than three slaves of the age specified, and not more than five per cent. of the population of slaves shall be impressed in any county at the same time, unless the necessity is very great, and after consultation with this Department or the Governor of the State in which the impressment is to be made.

4. The ordinary period for impressment shall be sixty days, but if the owner of any slave shall fail to bring the slaves impressed to the place of rendezvous within five days after the time appointed, the slaves so withheld may be detained for ninety days, and for a longer term of ten days for every day of default, unless a reasonable excuse can be given for the delays that have occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Commanding-General in charge of any line, requiring impressments, to acquaint himself with the resources of slave labor within his department, and to consider with care the manner in which he may obtain the control of whatever is necessary for the public service by fair and equitable apportionment among the owners of such property. *He will consult with the Governor of the State and other State authorities as to the best mode of proceeding*, so that his impressment may cause the least embarrassment to the industrial pursuits of the community.

6. Notices shall be given of the number and character of the slaves required, the time and place of their delivery, the work to which the service is required, and of the arrangements made for the subsistence, management and custody of the slaves so required; and if the masters of slaves shall agree to furnish subsistence for their slaves, and a suitable overseer or agent to superintend them, they shall have the privilege of so doing. But such overseers shall be subject to the control of the officer in charge, and may be dismissed for any misconduct by him.

7. The sum of twenty dollars per month for each slave delivered in pursuance to requisition, and fifteen dollars per month for each slave lost in consequence of failure of his master to obey requisition made as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid by the Confederate States, and soldiers' rations, medicines, and medical attendance furnished, and the value of all such slaves, as may die during their time of service or thereafter from injuries received or diseases contracted in such service or may not be returned, shall be paid by the Confederate States. Such value shall be conclusively established by a formal appraisement by a board of impressment agents appointed at the time the slaves are received into the Confederate service. Compensation shall also be made for all injuries to slaves arising from the act of the public enemy, or from any injury arising from a want of due diligence on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States. But the Confederate States will not be liable for any slave not returned by reason of fraud or collusion on the part of his owner or his agent, or the overseer selected by him to superintend them, nor of his death through the act of God, or by disease resulting when the slave is received by Confederate authorities.

8. Subsistence and provisions furnished by the owner shall be commuted for at the rates allowed soldiers in service. All slaves sent voluntarily to the Confederate authorities and accepted by them without other special contract, shall stand on the same footing as those delivered under requisition, and the owners of all slaves delivered or taken under requisition shall be entitled to regard the Confederate States as contracting with them to comply with the obligations and conditions herein expressed.

9. In case there should be any disagreement on the subject of the value of any slave impressed, or in case the impressing officer shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of any valuation or valuations, the appraisement shall be referred to the appraisers appointed under the 5th section of the act concerning impressments according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 27th April, 1863, and published in Orders No. 65, current series. By order,

S. COOPER,
(Signed.) Adj't and Insp't.-Gen'l.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF PRODUCE.

In the Virginia Senate, on Oct. 21, resolutions regarding the impressment of produce being under consideration, Mr. GUY said:

"In the beginning of this war the Confederate Government asked for the patriotic cooperation of the people of the country, which it did not, in its wisdom. Now the Government says for nothing, but takes all it wants; we hear of no appeals now being made to the patriotism and liberality of the people. The plan pursued by the Confederate Government is giving great dissatisfaction in the country—many persons are withholding supplies, and many are indifferent as to whether they will put in any wheat during the present season. Indeed, he was informed that one of the most extensive farmers, on one of the finest farms on James River, had not seeded an once of wheat, and none was intended to be seeded. And this is caused by dissatisfaction arising from the unequal operations of the impressment law. By this law one man has the whole of his wheat taken at $5 per bushel, while his neighbor, being more fortunate, obtains $10 per bushel. Some farmers, residing on the line of the railroads, had lost the whole of their crops. Some produce had been taken while in transitu to the cities. Some had been seized in the hands of the commission merchants, while some farmers, who resided beyond easy reach of the railroad, had escaped altogether. He deemed and believed that the impressment law might be made to operate more equally, and that only one-fourth of each man's produce might be taken."

THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.

LINCOLN has made various proclamations since the commencement of the war, some of which have seemed to the world scarcely less unreasonable than those of the Chinese Emperor. The latest performance of this sort is the call for three hundred thousand men. These enormous figures formerly possessed considerable potency. They startled the imagination and bewildered the judgment. Like over indulgence or excess in other things, they have now lost their power. Like a reckless mountebank, or an injudicious showman, LINCOLN has exhausted his resources, and cated the palate of the audience. They have now become familiar with these enormous bravados and their insignificant results. A call for three or four hundred thousand men fails to elicit a note of admiration from the jaded sensibilities of the world. Even LINCOLN—dead as he appears to be to all sense of the ridiculous, except in the form of a bar-room story—shrinks from the absurdity of calling for a million. He has used up his stock of novelties, and the manager is obliged to repeat his stale exhibitions.

There must be an attempt at the facetious in the appeal for volunteers, in default of which the draft will be made to work again. *He knows well that no volunteers are to be expected in the future.* In fact, it may be doubted whether the Yankee nation, between the disgust of those in the army and the servility of those out of it, are not reduced to the condition of the volunteer in the Mexican war, who so bitterly regretted his rashness that he swore never to do a voluntary act again.

The volunteers will not be forthcoming, and recourse must be had to the draft. Enough has been seen of the workings of that institution to show that it is cumbrous and ineffective. It will require a period of time on account of the delays by litigation to put it in serviceable condition. It is evident that these men are destined to fill up the gaps which will be made by the expiration of the term of service of a large number of the original levies. Nearly the whole Yankee army will go out of service during the Summer. This draft will but partially fill the void in numbers, and not at all in efficiency. All accounts concur in stating that their new levies make very bad troops. There is but one plan which will secure the control of an efficient army, and that is by retain all the veteran troops. It is probable that the law necessary for this purpose can be made or enforced. Discontent and dissatisfaction will greatly impair the spirit of the men if faith is broken with them, and they are retained longer under their orders.

The last call may properly be considered a symptom of weakness. *If the money expenditure be still allowed, it will prove alarming as a source of embarrassment, and will be found a superfluous machinery to the necessary for manufacturing paper promises to pay. If that provision be disregarded, a number of regiments will, after long delay and manœuvring, be forced, but still take the place of soldiers, and be found to be fitted, but still by time and disciplined and welded together into an effective military machine. The best and most numerous army that the Yankees will ever have has been already put in the field.* It has inflicted much damage on the South, and effected some conquests, but there are indications that its career is run. The peculiar advantages possessed by the North have been turned to beneficial use, and the causes of which they were susceptible. We may not only hope to see them checked in their career, but to behold the embryo growth of their power decline with the rapidity with which it sprang up. The colossus with the feet of clay will be flung down and broken. *Altogether the signs are more cheering than they have been, and a few more vigorous and well-contested efforts on the part of the South may cause the new year to open with the fairest prospects.*

THE SITUATION—POLITICAL AND CIVIL.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States for the present. Such is the substance of a recent decree issued by LINCOLN. These are terrible words. They transport us at once from a land of law and liberty, to one of irresponsible despotism. They bridge the mighty chasm that separates the open workings of free institutions from the dark concealment of tyranny. They efface the great distinction that divided trial by jury from a French *interrogatoire* or a Spanish inquisition. But a few years since the prediction that a President would venture to abolish, at the people submitted to be deprived of so cherished and inestimable a safeguard of liberty, would have been received as the ravings of a madman. Yet we have lived to see this, and a hundred other usurpations, namely acquiesced in by a people who boasted of their jealous attachment to constitutional Government, who founded the measures of Republicanism definitely in the face of the world, and arrogantly proclaimed their mission of converting the earth to the Democrat to faith.

This wonderful change has been not less unexampled for its rapidity than thorough in its nature. *But three years had elapsed since that people, more or less, patient beneath the lash, rioted in the very drunkenness of* fancy. The mere mention of liberty cast the most excessive frenzy of universal enthusiasm, and the wildest vagaries of speculation, were regarded as the rich fruit of American institutions. The sublime theories of antiquity's sages, the grandest conceptions of the practical modern statesman, and the fairest visions of the poet, were to be eclipsed by the unequaled combination of National greatness with individual liberty, of material prosperity and perfection in the arts and sciences with public spirit and *pure patriotism, displayed in the triumphant career of the Model Republic. Instantaneously as the fantastic forms of twilight yield to the full brightness of* day, the gorgeous illusion has vanished. Without the long wars that prostrate the strength of nations, or the insidious causes which slowly undermine their greatness, *the Yankees have passed at once from the defiance of unbridled license to the most abject servility.*

The ancients were accustomed, in the hour of their greatest prosperity, when Fortune seemed to have showered all her gifts upon them, most to fear a sudden reverse. They sought by propitiating Nemesis to avert the penalty due to a happiness beyond what is allotted to mortals. The Yankees, so far from making any such sacrifice or voluntary humiliation, waxed conceited and haughty. They were dictatorial and vainglorious, confident in their wealth and power, and anxious to impose their own will on all mankind. They forced the South to resist their aggression and tyranny, and then, in the true spirit of vulgar despotism, resolved to revenge the insult which they deemed to have been offered to their sovereign will. The avenging Deity has already stripped them of that liberty which they sought to wrest from another people, and, with greater evils still in store for them, they give to the world the spectacle of a nation so degraded as to cheerfully surrender its dearest rights to the most ignoble of despots.

There is a picture, by GROME, which represents the Coliseum in the palmy days of the Roman Empire. * * * * If we look to the other side of the Potomac, we shall not behold the bloody sports of the amphitheatre. Times and manners have changed. The servility of every age is equally disgusting in its demonstrations, but the fashions of brutality and cruelty vary. We shall behold a people so vindictive in the persecution of millions who were lately their countrymen under a common Government as to be humble for any time of savages to be. We shall see them gloating over the exhibition of pain and woe with the epicurean gloom exhibited by the critical frequenters of the gladiatorial shows, united with the devilish glee of intense hatred. We shall behold a nation, so lost to all intelligence of the liberal principles on which their Government was based, as to strive to substitute force for consent, and still to adorn to the monstrous hybrid, born of such dissimilar parents, the name of Republic and Union. We shall see the noblest franchises of the citizen yielded without a murmur, the most sacred shrine of liberty cast down without opposition, and all that gives dignity or value to the political life of a country bartered for the hope of reducing another nation to the same degraded condition with themselves.

There, too, as in the motley rabble of the imperial city, is collected the accumulated refuse of different regions. The vices of Syria contaminated Rome. "The Orontes has flowed into the Tiber," said the bitter satirist. From the sewers of European cities the foulest stream has commingled with a congenial native element, and brought forth from the teeming soil a rich crop of vice and iniquity. Law and liberty are prostrated beneath the feet of a despot. But it is not the genius of a CAESAR that has grasped with conscious superiority the helm of the storm-tossed State, confident that he alone can guide it trough the perils that environ it. It is the debased inclination of a people who so lately arrogated the first place among the nations of the earth, and obtained the executive possession of the honor won for a common Government by the Southern people, who have forced a Roman's iron sceptre *into the hands of a brute and a fool. The antithesis of a Republic, beginning with Washington and terminating with Lincoln, is perfect.* "Bread and the gladiators," is no longer the cry of the populace. The slaughter of the Southern people, and the division of the Southern lands, is the cry, not less sanguinary and more comprehensive than that of the Roman rabble. The servility that reigned in the Coliseum is extended to an entire nation. Bearing aloft the venerable ensigns of constitutional liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech, and responsibility of authority—voluntarily devoting themselves to a political death a thousand times more ignominious than the forced doom of the gladiator—they offer them freely to the upstart tyrant, whose vulgarity and poverty of intellect afford them no excuse for their debasement, and cry, with one consenting voice, "*Ave Lincoln Imperator, morituri te salutant.*"

GENS. GRANT AND THOMAS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

It will interest our readers to know who are the Generals to whom the Yankee Government have intrusted the most powerful military force upon which they rely for the subjugation of the South. We may safely say that the Southern armies that have brought ROSECRANS to grief, have little to fear from his successors.

Gen. GRANT is a man of ordinary intellectual ability, with some talent for mathematics, and is considered at a good conductor of a siege when the place intrusted to to be taken by time and regular approaches. *It remains to be seen what is his capacity for defending himself against a siege, as he will have to do at Chattanooga.*

General THOMAS, who is put in command of ROSECRANS' army proper, is a Virginian, and comes from the neighborhood of Lynchburgh. *He is a fat beefy man of forty, and in the old army and considered as little better than a nonentity.* In Texas, before the war, he was Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment of which Gen. LEE was Colonel and VAN DORN Major. Gen. TRAVIS, who commanded the department, thought so little of him that, having occasion to divide the regiment to meet the exigencies of the service, he gave VAN DORN the command of four companies to the exclusion of THOMAS.

The most remarkable thing about this man is that, *after being the most rabid and loud-mouthed Secessionist before the war—so much so that he his great neat he actually made some officers who are now in the Southern army feel ashamed of themselves*—he should have taken up arms for the preservation of the Union. His conduct can only be explained by the fact that he married a Yankee woman, old enough for his mother, and whose money has great influence over him.

THE CARTEL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.

Commissioner ROBERT OULD returned on Saturday from his interview with the Yankee Commissioner MERRIMON, who gave our Commissioner to understand that he had no power to negotiate for any further exchanges; that Secretary SEWARD had been opposed to any exchange of prisoners during the war, and that his policy had come to be the policy of his Government.

Commissioner OULD inquired why he (MERRIMON) had not answered his last correspondence, and MERRIMON replied that he had sent the letter to his Government for its action. The interview here ended, and it is probable it will be the last, unless the desire for its renewal comes from the other side.

The Confederate Government holds now prisoners equal in number and rank to the Yankee Government. SEWARD's plea for his policy of no exchange is, that our armies are recruited by the exchange of prisoners, and his idea that by catching them all, at various times, and holding them, the armies of Gens. LEE and BRAGG will become "small by degrees and beautifully less." A good Yankee idea, truly.

—The *Examiner*, of Oct. 27, says: "The number of prisoners of all descriptions held in the Castle yesterday amounted to nearly 1,800—a larger number than has ever been held at any one period before. A list of 500 is being prepared, who will be sent to the army of Northern Virginia."

—Considerable excitement was created by the report of JEFF. DAVIS' recent speech at Atlanta, in which he was represented as eulogizing BRAGG. Mr. DAVIS denies that he did an

—all of them are men of note, and of legislative experience; all have devotedly served their country in her trials. I know too well the duty of a journalist, to indicate a preference for one out of a number of candidates, representing politics which himself supports. But I should blink a notorious fact, if I did not say, that SCHUYLER COLFAX is indicated as the Speaker of the next House. In life manner, out of the six gentlemen named in connection with the Chairship, the general impression is, that the office will almost unanimously be conceded to SAMUEL CAREY, the stalwart Kentuckian in the last House, who refined himself at home, by sustaining at Washington, the extremest war measures of the Government.

This letter would be incomplete if I did not notice a scheme, attributed to the "Blair Family," to make FRANK BLAIR a candidate for Speaker, and to secure to him the Border State vote, and then to dictate terms of public policy, and other terms, to the Administration; and if these were rejected to throw themselves into the arms of the anti-war Democrats, organize the House, and obstruct the Government. The scheme is too improbable and too monstrous for belief. *The initial elements to accomplish it, the Border State vote, cannot be controlled for such a purpose.* MONTGOMERY BLAIR's canvass of Maryland against our radical candidates for Congress, who are sure to be elected, would alone suffice to strike this conspiracy stone-dead as it stalked into caucus. But FRANK BLAIR's Republican life, and his soldierly service in the field, forbid belief in a scheme which crouching traitors against their country liquorishly dream of, but do not expect.

S. W.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Comparison of Russia and the United States—Area and Population—Their Future Growth—The Progress of Russia and America Southward—Their Destiny.

THE BUCCAN, Oct. 19, 1863.

In *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for October, there is an article on Russia and the United States, containing a singular error, which, as it has been transferred to many newspapers, it is worth while to correct. The subject also is interesting, as comparing the progress and resources of the two great and growing empires of the world. The comparison of the most prominent features is thus made in *Hunt's Magazine*:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Russia	362,074	75,148,000
United States	3,250,000	31,445,080
Total	3,562,074	106,593,770
Europe and Great Britain	1,047,125	215,918,008

Thus the two empires have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe, doubling every twenty years, and will, in half a century, exceed that of Europe.

There are two or three important errors in this, which a person well acquainted with statistics sees at once, but which the public generally will not notice. This statement makes the surface of Russia only a tenth of the United States, when it is in fact *double* as great. The fact is, that a Russian square mile is equal to *twenty* English square miles; hence, the actual area of Russia, in terms of our measurement, is nearly *six millions of square miles*—by far the *greatest area of any State or Empire on earth.* Nor is this all. The area of Russia is constantly increasing, and has been for two hundred years, by encroachments on the territory of the Chinese-Tartar Empire. Her drum beat is gradually heard further and further up the great Valley of the Amoor, and is displacing the stolid Chinese from some of the finest parts of Asia. But let us take a glance at the relative proportions of Russia and the United States. The following is the specific area of Russia:

	Square Miles.
European Russia	1,414,456
Asiatic Russia	4,340,000
American Russia	370,000
Aggregate	6,130,456

The area of the United States is 2,936,136 square miles.

The territory of the United States is, therefore, superficially, but half that of Russia; but it is double that of European Russia; but a small fraction less than the whole area of Europe, and equal to that of the Roman Empire, or that of ALEXANDER.

The comparison of *surfaces*, however, is by no means the proper mode of comparing empires; nor is that of comparing population, debts or armies. The true mode is to compare (1) the *resources* of the country for the support of population, (which includes area, climate and productions,) and (2) the actual growth of population and the arts. I may here note another error in the statement quoted. Russia and the United States do *not* double in "twenty years" by any means. The United States doubles in about twenty-four years; but Russia is a country of very slow growth in population. The difference is made partly by immigration to the United States, but still more by climate. A very cold climate can never be as prolific in life as a warm one. Indeed, as we approach the Arctic region, humanity dwindles, and the varieties of both animal and vegetable life become much fewer. The idea we find in both history and poetry, that it was the *multitudes* of Goths and Vandals poured from the teeming North which overthrew the Roman Empire, is both poetic and fictitious. It was the worm at the heart of Rome which destroyed her, and not the multitude of her assailants. In one sense, the invaders of Rome were multitudinous. A whole nation of Goths moved together—men, women, children and cattle. But the disciplined legions of Rome would have destroyed the whole, but for her own internal corruption. Rome was a pirate which had enslaved the human race, and died a pirate's death.

Russia, according to BALBI, the geographer, had *fifty-four millions* in 1822, and he inferred from several partial censuses, that the increase was 15 per cent, decennially. But if the population be only 75,000,000 now, it has not increased even at that rate. The population of the United States in 1830 was, in round numbers, *ten millions*, and the population of Russia and the United States *together*, above *sixty* millions; so that, in forty years since, they have not doubled. The *probability is*, that in half a century the population of the United States will exceed the then population of Russia, and will thereafter continue largely to exceed it. The reasons for this involve a long series of social, economical and political causes, too intricate for newspaper discussion. They ought, however, to be discussed by those who wish to study the philosophy of history and society.

Notwithstanding the vast difference in area, the *resources* of the United States, for the support of population and the development of the arts, are very far superior to those of Russia. The United States occupy the largest part of the northern temperate zone in America, between the 25° and 50° of north latitude. In the southern half of the temperate zone, all the great empires, cities and arts of the world have had their origin, and for good reason. There nature has developed her utmost beauty, strength and excellence. There stood in ancient time Jerusalem, Damascus, Memphis, Athens, Rome, Babylon and Nineveh. There stands now Paris, [illegible] and Vienna, [illegible] geography will [illegible] lies wholly [illegible] very small part of Russia is in it. Much the largest part of Russia is in the cold and almost uninhabitable north.

"——— where scarce his freezing stream
Rolls the wild Ob, live the last of men;
And half unknown to the distant sun,
That rears and ripens man as well as plants,
Here human nature wears its rudest form."

This state of the case, however, may, and probably will be changed in the future, by the Russian *accession of territory toward the South.* Vast as are the domains of Russia, extending from the Baltic to the Kamschatkan Sea—over one hundred and sixty degrees of longitude—her instincts are continually leading her to the south. It is not probable that the power or art of England and France can prevent her from acquiring a large part of the Turkish dominion, nor can any power prevent her from acquiring the great valley of the Amoor. With these, she will have what she most wants—ports on the open sea and grain fields in a mild climate. So far, we can see her destiny. But what lies beyond? Will Europe be Cossack? Not at all. When the Northman goes south he changes. He breaks up society, but he makes society better. The ancient Goth is a modern Englishman and Frenchman. He abandoned the dark halls of Odin and Thor, to worship in the Christian temples of light and love.

But what shall we do? Shall the United States stand still? We shall be the most populous and commercial nation of the world. We, too, shall annex more territory—not because we need it, but because such is our instinctive love of dominion. My Methodist military friend, in exulting over the election, said: "Yes, my brethren, we shall wave this flag over every foot of our territory, *and more too.*" He spoke the voice of his times and nation. See what we have done. We began our Independence with 800,000 square miles, and we have *more than trebled it!* We *bought* 800,000 square miles of France, and *conquered* 500,000 of Mexico. Is it not the interest of a good many other provinces to be bought or conquered by us? Ours I think it is not. We have nearly all the most valuable part of the North American continent. Why should we covet more? I am willing to drive any European force out of Mexico; but I think we best leave that country to the possession of the Greaser and Indians.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS ON POPULAR TOPICS.

Assimilated Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A memorial to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, on the subject of "Assimilated Rank in the Navy," preceded by an explanatory letter from a person manifestly in the interest of its concoctors, was published originally in the NEW-YORK TIMES; it made a "second advent" in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, on the 7th inst.; the public is again refreshed with its arguments, and amiable temper in the last number of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

I do not propose to review the memorial; its sponsor says "it bears with it its own explanation," and I am willing it should speak for itself, as a sample of candor, courtesy and modesty. Self-laudation is no more forcible in argument, than abuse of others; and these are the prominent features of this great work of "many men, not of many minds," but of the same mind.

He informs the public that in 1844, an order was issued from the Department, giving Surgeons after twelve years' commission the rank of Commander, while Lieutenants *previously ranked above Surgeons.* The statement is, unfortunately, inaccurate; because Surgeons, prior to the date of that order had no *rank at all*, and except in the vain assumption of the line, they could no more be junior than senior, or superior to others. The other statement this disinterested friend adduces, that he knows a Commander of thirty-two years' service who was First Lieutenant of the "very vessel" in which the Fleet Surgeon, now under his command first served, is simply preposterous. The junior Fleet Surgeon has been nearly thirty years a commissioned officer, and for more than twenty-two years a Surgeon. In his zeal to make out a case for the "aggrieved officers," their *confrère* omits the unimportant fact that the grades of Admiral, Commodore, Lieutenant-Commander and Ensign, have been added to the navy for their special benefit; and instead of "fighting their way upward," as he says "they were encouraged to hope," some of them, and perhaps he is of the number, from the "Stars" attached to the article, have obtained promotion upon much easier terms.

His facts, therefore, are about as good as the argument, and his arguments fully as sound as his facts.

The public are ostentatiously informed that there "needs no oracle to proclaim that military rewards should follow military services," and what terrible consequences are likely to result to certain well-paid, complacent gentlemen, if military rewards are given to "non-combatants."

In these days of stern facts, all oracular people and pretentious, are regarded as the veriest humbugs. It is obvious that Gen. ADAMS did not heed the "oracle" when he made his Surgeon-General a Brigadier-General, nor had the benefit of the oracle reached Congress, when the Surgeon-General of the army was elevated to the same rank.

To show how ignorant the assembled wisdom of the nation must have been of this oracle, the Judge-Advocate of the Army is made a Colonel; the Deputy Judge-Advocate a Major; Divisional Judge Advocates, Majors; the Signal officer of the army, transferred from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, a Colonel; indeed, there are abundant instances in which the oracle was disregarded, by the late and previous Congress. Here are non-combatants, if there be any such people, in plenty, who have military rank; and perhaps their military service may find as large a place in history, both past and future, as those leaders who have given to the Department a daughter specimen of their pluck than they have dealt upon the enemy.

The memorial is merely a voice from the tombs, (no jokes upon retired officers,) to which, like jeremiads from officers now in arms against the Government, who showed more ability, but no more success in fighting "non-combatants" of old, were quietly consigned by the powers that were. "There were brave men before these modern aspirants."

It is unwise for people to praise the profession to which they happen to belong; the graceful task of praise should be left to more discriminating ability than a man is apt to exercise upon himself.

The names attached to the memorial are not historic yet, by any means; and even when they become so, it will hardly be fitting to use the free forms of this memorial in proclaiming their own greatness, or the insignificance of others.

The line have been "running a muck" at the volunteer service of late, but it is not known they have met with sufficient success to enlarge their sphere of operations. Or is it a "change of base" only, which suggests the new effort at the Staff?

Richmond County Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

N. B. LARAW, Esq., and Gen. W. H. ARTHUR, delivered addresses at Port Richmond, S. I., to-day, on the affairs of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Union League. Mr. LARAW spoke of the extent of the rebel territory when the war commenced, of the success achieved by the Union arms in driving the rebels into the very narrow territory they now control, and showed very clearly and conclusively that the rebellion would be crushed by the power of the loyal people.

Gen. ARTHUR next addressed the meeting. He spoke to the Peace Democrats, answering the arguments they have raised against the Administration in a most able manner. He said that it was impossible to have peace until the rebellion was put down. The rivers, valleys and mountains showed that, in the Government of God, [illegible] could be had, [illegible] peaceful [illegible] do but to [illegible] Herald if the Administration [illegible] thought the support [illegible] of ABRAHAM LINCOLN [illegible] and capable men—comparing his character with that of Gov. SEYMOUR's, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. He spoke of the measures of the Administration—of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confiscation act as wise and just. The Emancipation Proclamation did not abolish Slavery, as many people supposed; it only freed the slaves of rebels; and that the Confiscation act only affected property during the life of the rebel, and that these acts were the most powerful and most effective measures of conquering the rebels, as they take from them the means by which they live and support armies. He paid a high compliment to Mr. CHASE, and answered the objection that he had flooded the country with an unsound and unsafe currency, by showing that it was the best and the safest currency the nation ever had; that it was impossible for it to fail, as every man's property, real and personal, was pledged to make it good; that man would not rebel against their pockets and stomachs. Mr. LARAW is the Union candidate for the Assembly, and it would be a disgrace to the county to have so good a man defeated by the Copperhead nominee.

W. D.

The Bar and the Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The true conservative element of American National life, is declared by de TOCQUEVILLE to reside in the legal profession, whose special culture and habits of thought produce familiarity with the restraints of law, and a disposition to keep them uniform and respected. The Bar of this State has probably repented, by this time, of the mistake or negligence that suffered its influence to be used rather for than against the hasteful legislation by which our judiciary became elective. An opportunity is now offered them for the good works which should follow and prove conviction.

Of the 2,500 lawyers in this City, three-fifths at least may be supposed ready to support good government in other ways than by the payment of a license tax. Brought into daily contact with all classes of society, in relations which give authority to their opinions and influence to their counsels, it is now in their power to use this position in a direct and simple way for the public benefit. In the interval before the election, each member of the Bar will probably see and converse with at least ten of his clients. Let him take the occasion to impress on them the duty and the need of such selection among the candidates for the Judiciary as will save our City from that last disgrace and danger which political profligacy threatens to inflict upon it in the elevation to the Bench of so unworthy a person as JOHN H. MCCUNN. Reason and eloquence can be devoted to no better cause. What a lawyer or a client would scorn to do or permit in a mere party interest, it is his duty to ask and to listen to, where the good fame of the Bench and the honor of the community are involved. Fifteen thousand votes so brought out and directed may decide the event. Let the disgust and indignation at this nomination which are freely expressed in private among the members of the Bar, take such a practical form, and their order, while escaping the reproach of selfish indifference to the public good, may secure a tribunal which it is not shameful to protect itself against such insults. Otherwise the common judgment will assuredly confound the character of the rank and file of the profession with that of their officers, and will cease to respect those who seem to forget to respect themselves.

The Growth of Hops.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A stranger (visitor rather) from the West, I came in contact to-day with a gentleman from Hamilton, Madison County, of your State—a hop grower—who gave me some information which surprised me in respect of his avocation. Accustomed as I am to the results per acre of our best Illinois corn and wheat growers, I confess to both ignorance of and amazement at the statement given me; and as anything which contributes to the land productive resources of the country in these severe national trials in the way of information must be acceptable, for the benefit of the great West, where your paper circulates so generally, I hand you the following:

Mr. EPHRAIM SMITH owns and cultivates ten acres at Hamilton, devoted to hops. It is his *specialty*, and the figures he gives are perfectly reliable.

In 1860, from 8¾ acres, he raised 11,516 pounds of hops, which sold, upon his premises, for 26 cents—gross, $2,994 16—net, deducting a *maximum* expense of 10 cents for culture, $1,842 26. Being a net profit per acre of $210 52.

Mr. SMITH had not the figures for 1861, but in 1862, from 9¾ acres, the crop was 12,350 pounds, which sold at home for $2,580—netting, after same deduction for expenses, $130 76 per acre.

This year the full ten acres have been used. The crop weighs 11,500 pounds, and the market price for *his* hops is 28 cents—which calls for a clean profit per acre of $207.

It is observable that *women* do the largest portion of the labor attending the production of this article. Hence, is it not worthy the attention of our Western farmers, in districts depleted of male help by the patriotism of citizens? If corn cannot be raised and furnished to market for lack of the soldier's labor, would it not prove profitable to the whole country, as well as to the individual producers, if each farmer were to devote ten acres to this crop? The prairies of Illinois are as well adapted to the culture of hops as the hills of Madison County, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATIONIST.

Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In September, I was ordered by the President of the United States to proceed to Fortress Monroe to investigate the alleged insanity of a person who was under sentence of death for shooting an officer of the army.

When through with this duty, Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the department, requested me to remain a day or two and visit and examine the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Williamsburgh, and report to him its condition and wants, and advise with the officers in charge upon any points which want of experience left them inefficient in, and recommend such changes or improvements, if any suggested themselves, as might enable them to discharge their duties more efficiently, and conduct the institution with due economy, and, at the same time, secure the greatest possible comfort to the unfortunate inmates which the means at disposal would admit of.

I remained, and visited the Asylum with Gen. FOSTER and Staff, and while there, received from Col. ROBERT M. WEST, commanding the post, and Dr. JOHN D. WEAVER, First Pennsylvania artillery, physician in charge, all the data in their possession in regard to the institution, since it has been under the care of the military forces. These data Col. WEST subsequently communicated more fully in writing, that I might be the better able to respond satisfactorily to the request of Gen. FOSTER.

It seems not improper to make some of the facts elicited public. There are probably few instances where a Commanding-General of an army has among his responsibilities the care of a large hospital for the insane.

May 5, 1862, the battle of Williamsburgh was fought. Soon afterward, the accomplished Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. GALT, committed suicide. There were then in the institution, nearly 300 patients. These insane people were without medical supervision or support, and Gen. MCCLELLAN ordered Dr. THORNTON, of Illinois, in charge, and all needful supplies were furnished. In June, Dr. THORNTON was relieved by the appointment of Dr. G. F. WIMPER by Gov. PETERSON. This arrangement continued until the withdrawal of the United States Army from in front of Richmond, when Dr. WIMPER retired.

On the 9th of August, 1862, Assistant-Surgeon P. WEAVER, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, was placed in charge, and from that time the Asylum has been under the care of the Government.

There were then in the Asylum 303 patients, and 42 officers, attendants, and servants. Since that period, 9 patients have been admitted and 61 have been discharged and died, leaving a population of 239.

The Asylum is among the oldest in the country. The grounds are quite spacious, nicely laid out and reasonably well kept. The buildings are commodious and in fair repair. The house was scrupulously clean, the patients seemed orderly and well cared for, and there was everywhere a general air of quiet and comfort. The present physician, Dr. MEADE, is a man of modest and pleasant address, evidently of good executive capacity, and stated by Col. WEST to be a man of fair progressive abilities, and possessed in an eminent degree of those kindly qualities of mind and heart fitting him for such a station.

The nurses and some other officers and their assistants [illegible] As an old resident [illegible] of the First Lunatic [illegible] interest at its early [illegible] circumstances, he [illegible] prevented [illegible] their silk lace, their [illegible] would cordle the announcement that every foe in the Union was humbled, every armed enemy to the best Government in the world conquered, and that the Union was once more restored, by undivided country from the Arctic to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

A power of kind [illegible] to the [illegible] system of the servants and some of the patients, and [illegible] reasonable supply of Summer vegetables. Fish and oysters, in their season, are also easily obtained from York River. For all other supplies there is no dependence other than the munificence of the United States Government. The Asylum is therefore furnished, consisting of fresh and salt beef, pork, flour, beans, rice, hominy, coffee, tea, sugar, potatoes, dessicated vegetables, dried fruit, salt, vinegar, soap and candles. Bed, clothing, bedding, furniture, are also supplied.

The United States Sanitary Commission, with its universal charity, has furnished from its stores such needed comforts as have been beyond the reach of the Government, and a number of philanthropic persons from the North have contributed both moral and material aid.

These military officers—men of war—surrounded by enemies of the Government—the institution on the outward line of occupation—these insane people the relatives and friends of these implacable enemies, carry out these duties in a spirit which would put to shame that ordinary charity which contents itself in giving from abundance without doing.

Col. WEST, in his report, says: "There is abundance of heartfelt sympathy, but a difficulty in manifesting it in a way to be appreciated and felt. There is also abundant willingness to care and do, yet a deficiency in knowledge of how our efforts should be directed. Time and experience, we hope, however, will enable us to labor more effectually to ameliorate the condition of these 'uncontrollable' minds if a competent management can be inaugurated and maintained."

My personal intercourse and observations enable me to verify fully the fact that the institution is conducted in the gentle and Christian spirit of this declaration.

That the United States authorities should assume the support of such an institution, and the military officers thus cheerfully take upon themselves the additional labors and anxieties necessarily incumbent, reflects the highest credit on the humanity and philanthropy of the Government and the character of the military. What other than a Republican Government could find among its military in the field, men at once suited to the stern duties of war, and at the same time educated to the efficient discharge of the executive control and internal management and direction of a large Hospital for the Insane?

In contemplating this subject, one cannot but contrast all this with the course pursued by the rebels when such an institution came within their power at Pulton, Mo. The institution was robbed and sacked, and the helpless inmates consigned to neglect and care as best they could. I now have a letter before me from Dr. SARRE, the Medical Superintendent of that Institution, saying they are again getting furniture and supplies to renew their benevolent work.

There is probably nothing which signalizes a Government and people as advanced in Christian civilization more certainly than the attention given to institutions for the unfitted. Indeed, what are recognized under the term charitable institutions, are the direct offspring of Christianity. It is significant, and the fact has been noticed, that all the benevolent and educational institutions in the Northern States, all the charitable societies connected with the various religious denominations and the home and foreign missionary enterprises have been fully sustained during the progress of this rebellion. In addition, what immense sums of money and material have been voluntarily contributed to the families of soldiers and to the soldiers themselves through the United States Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, and privately. This, too, while large taxation is cheerfully paid for the support of the State and General Governments.

These are marked indications not only of our prosperity, but of the fact that in the prosecution of this war we have not permitted the disturbance of the fundamental principles of political economy and the higher principles of a Christian civilization. That we have retained intact the broad and deep foundations upon which rest, not only true personal liberty, but the recognition of the sacred duty of personal protection and support of all, and especially of the helpless. These things show that the Government and people are sound in purse and heart, and understand that strength consists in education, humanity and Christian virtues.

JOHN P. GRAY.

THE HOSPITALS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Interesting Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 28, 1863.

Being detained in this ancient and dilapidated city, for a day or two, much against my will, I embraced the opportunity to visit, in company with a resident Surgeon, the various hospitals here, in which our sick and wounded soldiers from the field are received for medical care and treatment. Finding the whole Department organized and managed with great order and promptitude, under the direction of the Board of United States Medical Directors, I append some facts regarding such of the leading operations of these institutions, as may be of interest to your readers. There are some fifty buildings occupied for hospital purposes here, with surgeons, nurses and accomodations for about 2,600 patients, who on arrival are promptly washed, furnished with clean clothing, and assigned to a bed, for such treatment as their case requires. The various hospitals are consolidated into divisions, under the charge of one Chief Surgeon, each building having its Acting-Surgeon. The First division was organized in the Autumn of 1861, by Dr. SELLNER, and has since been in charge of Surgeons SQUIRE, FOSTER and PAGE, and has received, and given care, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1863, to 2,520 sick and disabled men, with the following results: Died 156, or 6¼ per cent. of the whole; discharged the service for permanent disability, 504, or 20 per cent., and loss by desertion, 24, or about 1 per cent. of the whole. The Second division was organized in September, 1862, by Surgeon T. RUSH SPENCER, of New-York, who still continues in charge, and has received and treated during the year ending Oct. 1 3,441 patients, of whom 170 have died, or a little over five per cent. of the whole number; 569 have been discharged the service, or about 11 per cent. of the whole, and 26 have deserted, or about one per cent. of the whole. The Third division was organized in September, 1862, by Surgeon EDWIN BOSTWICK, of Connecticut, still in charge, and has admitted and treated, during the year 3,009 patients, of whom 151 have died, or a little over 5 per cent. of the whole; 307 have been discharged the service, or about 10¼ per cent. of the whole, and 25 have deserted, or about 1 per cent. of the whole. The above statistics show about 9,000 sick and wounded soldiers admitted and cared for, of whom over 6,000 have been discharged cured, and returned their commands for duty. The above results must be very gratifying, not only to the Board of Medical Directors, but also to the Surgeons in charge of the various hospitals, particularly when we consider the extremely debilitated condition of most of the men, as they arrive from the field; and will probably compare favorably with hospital management in any other department.

HANCOCK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the First Louisiana Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

An interesting ceremony took place, to-day, at the City Hall, on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors to the First Louisiana white regiment of Volunteers. The splendid gift was the result of the generosity of the members of the Police of the Fourth District. At twelve o'clock, the officials alluded to, headed by a fine band of music, proceeded down St. Charles-street to the City Hall, and entered Lyceum Hall, which at an early hour was filled by distinguished officers of the army and navy, by gentlemen of high standing, graced by the presence of a number of ladies, alike remarkable for their beauty and generous patriotism. The flags, one a Union, the other a State flag, were borne into the hall by two officers of the Police, and were held at each end of the Lyceum platform, now occupied by the officials of the City and State. The Hon. E. H. DURELL, Mayor of the City presided. After the audience was called to order several patriotic airs, having been previously played by the band, Hon. T. J. DURANT came forward and made the presentation address. He stated that in July, eight weeks after Gen. BUTLER took possession of the city, he, (Gen. BUTLER,) with the permission of the War Department, issued his address for the raising of a regiment of soldiers in the so recently rebellious City of New-Orleans. The Secessionists ridiculed the idea, the Union men hoped, though with fearful misgivings; yet, in three weeks a regiment of twelve hundred men was enlisted, mustered into service, and marched to camp ready to serve the country. No regiment was more quickly organized; it was the first that was raised in any of the States included in the Confederacy, and was pronounced at the time, by experienced army surgeons, to be, physically speaking, as fine a body of men as could be seen serving under the Federal flag. The regiment has been in every battle fought by Gen. BANKS, not only on the Teche, Red River but at Port Hudson. It has been under the lead of the gallant WEITZEL in the van of every hard contested field; has suffered innumerable casualties, but never flinched; and, to its honor be it said, that *not a man ever deserted from its ranks.* At Port Hudson its lamented Colonel was killed.

Judge DURANT received the colors in behalf of the regiment, and made an eloquent and feeling reply. He alluded to the dark days when the enemy held the city, and contrasted them with the change that took place after the arrival of the liberating fleet under FARRAGUT, and the conquering army of BUTLER. [illegible]

VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

A Union Meeting in Baltimore.

SPEECHES BY SECRETARY CHASE AND HON. E. H. GALLOWAY.

The Union meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday was a most enthusiastic affair. After speeches by Mayor CHESHAM and Hon. H. W. DAVIS, Secretary CHASE took the platform. He said:

I see, my countrymen, that you need no speech to-night. I have not come for the purpose of speaking; I have come to express my profound sympathy, I feel that I am with the unconditional Union men of Maryland. (Applause.) To you our whole country looks for the ratification of what we did in Ohio. Cries of "Good," "Bully for Ohio," &c.) Twenty thousand majority prevailing in Maryland, equal by Ohio men at least, be regarded as quite equal to one hundred thousand votes in Ohio for the same cause. But in Maryland it tells the whole country that the Union is safe beyond peradventure. I read here to-night "The Union," "Emancipation," "Goldsborough," "The Union First," Emancipation is a sure means of perpetuating the Union, securing the triumph of the Union cause, and the election of your worthy candidates as a symbol which Maryland gives of her fidelity to the great cause. (Applause.) I thank you, friends, in kind terms, for this introduction. I wish I were worthy to be counted leader of such a host as this, yet, my countrymen, the time has come when the people are the leaders. When a people have become aroused to a consciousness of their own dignity, their own manhood, and their own interests, they will trample under foot any leader who dares to desert the principles of freedom, justice and the Union. (Loud cheers.) You are about to show yourselves wise and patriotic men in returning to his seat in Congress—two years ago—a man of very widely different principles—the patriotic, gallant, eloquent, fearless man who has borne the standard in this State. (Applause.) He did not shrink from the hazard of the contest. Other men might have passed, but WILSON DAVIS went straight on, (applause;) other men might have doubted, but WILSON DAVIS never faltered. (Voices—"Never!") Then stand by him; he has stood by you and your interests, as you are determined to stand. We shall welcome him at Washington as a strong, solid prop of our cause. Fellow-citizens, one word more. The unconditional Union cause is one and the same throughout the land. It is one here in Maryland; it is one in Ohio; it is one in Missouri; and the time has come when all unconditional Union men of the whole country must stand together, and shirk from no responsibility which the times may bring about. You will shrink from none. You will do your duty on the 4th of November. You will proclaim your adhesion to the cause of the Union and to the cause of emancipation in tones which cannot be misunderstood. I hail this grand meeting, this grand outpouring of the people, as a sure symbol and pledge of the times. (Applause.) I did not come to make a speech. (Cries of "Go on; go on!") You are very kind, but there are other gentlemen here who will address you much more acceptably than I can, for it is my business to work and not to talk. I am just going back to do my work. I am paying off the army. (Long and continuous cheering.)

Gen. GARRARD, of Gen. ROSECRANS' staff, and Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, followed, and then Hon. E. H. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, spoke. He said that the President had written to him, in response to the meeting, but on calling for it, per agreement, the President said he could not find time to write one that would do justice to his feelings. "Two years ago," he said, he "passed through Baltimore clandestinely, and now they invite me to their meetings. How can I express my feelings? Tell them I am with them in heart and in sympathy in the great cause of unconditional emancipation." (Applause.)

Hon. JOHN COVODE was then introduced, and made a brief but eloquent speech, claiming that the interests of the whole country depended the election of HENRY WINTER DAVIS. He congratulated the people that Baltimore was determined to stand by the Union, and save her own State from the desolation which would follow if made a battle-field.

A Speech on Reconstruction, by Gen. B. F. Butler.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The State League of Massachusetts has elected Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, and WM. CHAPLIN, of Newton, Delegates at Large to the National Union League, which meets at Washington, in December. Delegates from each Congressional District were also chosen.

Gen. BUTLER addressed the meeting at length, taking ground with those who believe that the seceded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory. He opposed the position of a member of the Cabinet, that the rebel commonwealths, by throwing down their arms, should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, with their old local institutions. His reasons for dictating terms before allowing the incorporation into the Union of these heretofore hostile sections, sprang from considerations vitally affecting the interests and safety of the nation. If the Confederate States are readmitted, and their representatives take their seats in Congress (before some radical change is effected) what guarantee is there that the Federal national debt will not be repudiated or made to stand upon the alternative that the Confederate debt must likewise be paid? Let this question come before Congress, and all the appliances of corruption would be set in motion to secure such a decision as would place the Federal and rebel indebtedness upon the same footing. Gen. BUTLER contended that the rebel States must be regarded as destroyed, or it would be almost impossible to choose another President, for the reason that no candidate likely to be selected, would receive such a support in the North as to give him a majority of the whole electoral college, constituted of all the States, both loyal and rebel. Transfer the question to the House of Representatives, where each Commonwealth casts only one vote, and a majority of such votes is required, and the difficulty will be greatly increased. The policy of safety and justice was to restore the Union in the South only so fast as the principles of freedom and loyalty are extended over the new rebel domain.

The Ohio Election—The Result a Union, and not a Party Triumph.

The modesty and candor which were salient in the addresses of Mr. BROWN, as candidate, are even more distinguishable in the following excerpts from a post-election address delivered by him at Painesville, Ohio, Oct. 16:

"This is not a triumph of any man. No man could have won it, and no man in the State ever merited such an ovation. *Neither is it a triumph of any party*, as we have heretofore classified and understood them. Party lines, to a great extent, have been obliterated in this contest. Masses of both parties have joined to swell the grand triumph, *and lines of division have been drawn between those who were friends of the Government and the country on the one side, and the opponents of these on the other.* And why should not men of all parties thus have united? Nineteen years ago I stood in this same grove and followed Gov. CRAWFORD in party discussion. What was our ground of contest? I contended that the principles of my party were best calculated to perpetuate the Government, and promote the prosperity of our common country. The Governor contended that the principles of his party were adapted to the same end. The purpose was the same. We were like two parties going to mill, each contending that his was the smoothest and best road. By-and-by there comes in the road of this rebellion. What is more natural than that we should say to each other—Here is a new element that seeks to overthrow and destroy the Government that we are both trying to preserve—that is threatening to tear down our mill. Suppose we lay aside our warfare, and join our forces to subjugate this common enemy? Why, my brother Democrat, should we have faltered in such a crisis? The plate of the old Democrat had always been on the side of the country in its hour of peril, and this was no time to shrink from that duty. We should instinctively have sprung, as a body, into the breach.

When the war broke out the Republicans held the political power in the State. They invited us to bury party declaring and join in a great party to sustain the Government. They offered to divide with us the posts of duty and responsibility. They gave us our present excellent Governor, and a glorious thing it was for the State they did so. They met us in the spirit of liberality, and have acted in good faith. But the question was not one of office or place, it was one of principle, and the Democrats who failed to strike hands upon it necessarily admitted that there was more of patriotism and love of country among his old political opponents than in the ranks of his own party. This I, for one, was not willing to do. We have simply *made our party contests and fought in a common cause to save our common country.* By this union we have achieved the great victory over which we rejoice to-day.

But this is not your victory only; it is the victory of the whole nation, for in Ohio we have fought the battle of the whole Union. If Ohio had been taken from the loyal and placed among the disloyal States—if her great civil and military power had been plucked in the hands of a sympathizer with traitorous cause—we lost. With New-York controlled by SEYMOUR, Pennsylvania in the hands of WOODWARD, and Ohio given over to the candidate now so badly defeated, there could have been nothing left us but the triumph of the rebellion, and the dismemberment of the Union. Thank God that cloud has passed away—that bitter cup has not been pressed to our lips. We have received our own homes and freedom from civil war, even within our own borders.

And we have a united people in the North, this rebellion would to-day have been at an end. Many honest and well-meaning men have been deluded into opposition to the means necessary to crush it. For these, there should be a trial and opportunity for repentance. But for the leaders who have sinned against light and knowledge, and sought to prostrate the interests of the nation for mere partisan purposes, there can be but that prayer for forgiveness. *That purpose has been unholy, and their hands are red with the blood of men, sacrificed through their agency, on many a battle-field.* Let them remain among us as the permanent monuments of treason; we want no "fingers to point its slow unmoving finger at." They have carried all the criminals in the Rebellion and the secret of the Government against the rebellion. And yet, more than other means, their opposition to the Government has forced upon it the very measures they condemned. *I have found it a very fair test that when a man was disloyal in his acts he had treason in his heart and was only seeking a justification for it.*

But let us not dwell upon the name of the man who has opposed us. Let him go into oblivion. It is immaterial who led the party opposed to the Government. And their great leader has at least the merit of consistency. *He has always openly opposed you and sympathized with rebellion.* From the beginning he declared his opposition to the war. He led that famous five who resisted every measure of Congress. He has never changed in twelve years. Some the others, who, calling themselves Democrats, have worse his banners and fought his battles, are mouthing and hunting after peace and power. Let them not be forgotten.

But the fruits of our victory are not confined to our own State. On the 3d of next November the tide, which has been rolling from the Ohio River to the lake, will roll on over New-York, sweeping up at least fifty thousand majority for the Union. The people of that State have spoken with decisiveness of joy at the result of this election. Every city and town from Albany to Buffalo has been the scene of public demonstrations of rejoicing. I have been flooded with dispatches of congratulation from all over that State, and the burden of all it has been the intelligence that Ohio has vindicated for the Republic.

Massachusetts Politics.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, President of the Republican State Convention, New-Bedford:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, communicating to me my nomination by the Convention held at Worcester, on the 24th ult., as the candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, at the approaching election.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by this renewed expression of the confidence of the Republicans of Massachusetts. And I trust that the unanimity which will be shown by the friends of that Government, may be an instance of the enthusiasm with which the whole people of the Commonwealth will rise at the call of the President of the United States to fill up the thinnest ranks of the National armies; giving the aid which Massachusetts has ever been eager to afford and always ready even to anticipate.

The people of Massachusetts have at this hour one public duty to perform which absorbs and concentrates all others. It is to hand up the arm of the Federal Government and defend the Nation's flag, without division and without diffidence. "Let her and her sister States do their whole duty with united hearts, and through victory to our arms will come union, liberty, and peace."

For this end I am ready to devote myself to the performance of whatever duty may be assigned me, to the utmost limit of my powers, until its final accomplishment shall bring relief from the cares and labors which the rebellion imposes on us all.

Accepting the nomination tendered by you in behalf of my fellow-citizens, I shall be more specifically in the indulgent terms in which you have been pleased to communicate its decision.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Army of the Potomac and the Elections.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in the Army of the Potomac to his father in this City:

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

THE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A teaspoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added one pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by exhausted and debilitated constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have stopped it in making their syrup of the same.

I desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being promoted to do so:

First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second—Because I do not wish my citizen friends to purchase an patent medicine, many of which are made by persons who pretend to cure a thousand and one complaints, which have no existence, except in the imagination of the vendors.

[illegible] This I am enabled to do, to bring my name before the public, conscientiously believing that I have the same virtues attribute thus with other advertisers. They have been advertised over the world, [illegible] and yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit is the article is not essential to success.

My success in many particulars has been quite different from that of many others. With over 10,000 testimonials and recommendations, letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including [illegible] Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c., I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. I do not do this, for the reason that, in my opinion, such is manifest injustice, they do not need to be prepared up by certificates. I may, however, without the much deviation from my plan, present herewith [illegible] from the great number at hand. Read the following certificates of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

LEWISTON, PENN., Jan. 14, 1857.

E. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I had tried physicians in vain, and at last tried to give your genuine Preparation a trial; as I had heard it so highly spoken of, I have used three bottles, and feel as well as ever, and can recommend it to others, and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous.

I have no objection to be put in the witness and curative parts, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine,

I am truly yours,

E. C. McCORMICK.

LEWISTOWN, PA., Aug. 2, 1857.

E. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

I am happy to inform you that, after the use of your medicine, a cure has been effected, and I candidly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it.

Your obedient servant, E. C. McCORMICK.

The gentleman offers the following references, attesting the truth of this case:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney General, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, United States Attorney General, Washington.
Hon. F. W. FORNEY, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. E. G. SPEER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

Of the whole number treated or cured by the undersigned, 2,710 were treated for diseases arising from secret indulgence, Gleet and Diseased Urethrae. The average number of Medical consults, as per statement, was about twelve; the average time of attendance, one year and two months. Of the number we were married, 27 children, and the balance native.

10,121 were treated for diseases arising from exposure—Stricture of Urethra, syphilitic affections, Gleet, which will be found, Inflammation in Kidneys, Weak Nerves, Diseases of Vision, Weak Limbs, Pains Constitution, great debility, Rheumatism, Nervous or Costive, no Recollection of Manner, Trembling, Palpitation of Heart, Dyspepsia, which would undoubtedly result in Epilepsy, Fits, Insanity or Consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes! Visit our Alms Houses, Hospitals, and Prisons, and see the misery they produce. Out of these 10,121 there were 6,000 under 21 years, 2,100 between the ages of 21 and 30 years, 1,121 between 30 and 40 years, average age 26 years, average number of abstinence contracted, four years. It cannot be expected publicly to expose a disease or charge of this kind will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.

7,000 were treated for Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Diseased Head, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Joints, Tumors, Eruptions on the Face and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

8,000 were treated for Diseases of the Blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number, 1,211 were treated in Hospitals, where number is the most. 2,000 were cured of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture in the Urethra, Diseased Prostate Gland, Pain in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Irritation, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Diseased Urine, Deposits in the Urine, Diseased Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Diseased Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Diseased Urethra, Stricture

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The American Question Discussed Before an English Audience.

SECESSIONISTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Tumultuous Demonstrations and a Triumphant Discourse.

The Speaker Complimented for His Eloquence and Eloquent Lecture, and Marvel-ous Courtesy and Patience.

[illegible]

Sir Roundell Palmer on the American War.

The British Obligation of Neutrality.

Speech of the English Attorney-General.

[illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1863.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prior Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Day. Mother Wak Pin-ward, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Lectures, Performers and Ballet, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rose Bale.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Medea.

WINTER GARDEN—Turning the Tables—Hit's Just Perfection—Scenes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—My Preserver—To-el-ko-ne; or, Ye Gentle Savage.

PARK THEATRE—Dombey—Rare Kearney—Bay Brook and Wagons.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 62 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA MUSEUM—Rose Adair.

IRVING HALL—Musical Matinee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Chattanooga Harbor we have the exciting news that on Tuesday last Gen. Grant's artillery began to pour its heavy guns to bear upon the city, and flung shells laden with Greek fire into its very heart. Other guns were being trained upon it, and were expected to open on Tuesday afternoon. The batteries on the Heights also were working, and four mortars were in position, ready for work. The rebels were surprised, and replied to our fire with them reserve. It does not appear whether it is Gen. Gillmore's purpose to make this the grand and general assault. We have rebel papers, with news from Charleston up to Tuesday, but they make little mention of the affair.

We have confirmation this morning of the important victory gained by our troops at Chattanooga. The river is now open between Bridgeport and a point near Chattanooga, and can be navigated by steamers without interruption by the enemy. This fact at once secures the relief of our army, which has been for some time on short rations. To fully appreciate the importance of this strategic event, it is needed nothing further than the opening of the river and the railroad, it is necessary to remember the difficulty of reaching Chattanooga by the mountain roads, which were the only lines that could be safely traversed, and the condition of these roads, as we make them, almost impassable. When Gen. Thomas returned from Chattanooga, it took him two days to make the trip to Stevenson. Mud and broken wood sink almost out of sight in the quagmires, and the dead carcasses of mules innumerable were thickly scattered along the road. The difficulty of supplying a large army over such roads, and under such circumstances, may readily be imagined.

A dispatch from Gen. Thomas, received yesterday at army headquarters, says that the position of Gen. Hooker, at Bridgeport, was attacked at midnight of Wednesday, and a severe engagement resulted, continuing more than two hours. Our troops behaved splendidly, driving the enemy from every point which was assailed.

The recent expedition of Gen. McPherson's command from Vicksburg to Canton, and other points in Mississippi, resulted in the destruction of a number of rebel mills and factories, the defeat and dispersion of a band of rebel cavalry, and the general discomfiture of the guerrillas who infest that section. Only one man was killed during the march. An expedition of 120 men, under Maj. Osmun, has returned from the Yazoo country to Vicksburg, having routed during their advance a superior force of the enemy, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. A part of the Major's force were negro cavalry, who fought with much courage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. The Aldermen had a very brief session, and did not transact any business worthy of special mention. The Councilmen received statements from the Comptroller, in regard to the operations and condition of the City Treasury and, in relation to the disbursements from the Relief Fund. The City Treasury balance on last Saturday was $3,[illegible]. For the fortnight ending Oct. 17, $[illegible] were paid to 13,554 families of soldiers, comprising 13,[illegible] adults and 10,[illegible] children. The following is an exhibit of the Relief Fund account for the year to Oct. 17:

Am't overdrawn, Sept. 2[illegible]	$[illegible]
Am't of disbursements to Oct. 17	[illegible]
Proceeds of bonds issued this year	[illegible]
Am't returned in Jan., 1863 by M. J. Ryan, Asst.-Treas., Fourth District	[illegible]
Am't overdrawn, Oct. 17	[illegible]

The disbursements include $177,[illegible] 24 overdrawn on last year's account. The fund will soon be reimbursed by a new loan of $500,000—the seventh loan authorized for it. The Aldermen adjourned to next Monday, and the Councilmen to next Thursday.

Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation on Oct. 28, with regard to the pending draft and new call for reinforcements. The excess of men furnished by the State on the previous call was so great that the quota is reduced to about 9,700. Gov. Salomon closes his proclamation as follows: "During the past two years the rebellion has been suppressed and surrounded down, and all its hopes of life from without have failed. The last able-bodied white man in its power has been driven into its ranks. It can make but one last desperate effort, with the armies now in the field. Under these circumstances, shall our National Government, shall our brave men in the field call in vain for reinforcements by volunteering? I trust not. We cannot and must not stop half way, but must sustain our brave brothers in the field, and struggle on until the rebellion is suppressed. If this new call for volunteers, intended to fill the ranks of the decimated but veteran regiments, is answered promptly, they will give more real strength to our army than any previous call has ever done, because the strength of the new levy will not be crippled and wasted by an inexperienced officer, but will be made to add its full weight and power under experienced leaders."

The following table shows the number of Generals in both the United and rebel armies who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, died from illness, resigned and were dismissed, since the commencement of the war:

	United States.	Rebel States.
Killed and died of wounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Died of disease	[illegible]	[illegible]
Resigned	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dismissed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market for Money was partially relieved at the close of business Saturday, notwithstanding the rate kept up. All U. S. Government Office was advertised from Washington to receive the ten days' notice for Certificates of Deposit when tendered by the Assistant Treasurer. This notice, of course, [illegible] the operation of Legal-tender United States Notes. The Stock market was lower in the afternoon on the most active of the Railways, but improved at and after the Second Board. The receipts into the Treasury for the Pacific Loan were $[illegible]. Gold fell to 145¾ @ call.

Flour was in good demand, yesterday, and prices were a shade higher. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn was in full request and somewhat firmer. Oats were active at advanced figures. The principal movements in the provision line were in Pork, which was firmer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was entirely neglected. A fair supply prevailed for Hay, Flax, Coal, Rope, Lathe, Furnace, Salt and Tallow at uniform quotations. Freights were inactive.

The Completion of the Chivalry—Its Aspects and Prospects.

The chivalry is now nearly closed. It has not been conducted with the same system and thoroughness as in some of the other States. There seems to have been a general feeling, upon the part of the Union men, that the right result is sure enough without any special effort—that the acts of Horatio Seymour, during the year, are enough of themselves to convince every reasonable man of his duty, and to stimulate every patriotic man to its performance. The evils of factious opposition to the Government have been brought home to the business and bosoms of the people of the State, in a manner nowhere else surpassed, and this fact has been relied upon to play the chief part in securing the victory.

And, indeed, it would seem demonstrable that the people of New-York should need words to impel them to put their best on Copperheadism, after such actual experience of its reality. There is not a sensible man in the State, who can seriously doubt that the hideous riots in this City, sprang from the spirit of opposition to the Government, which Horatio Seymour fostered. Of course he could not have intended that the Opposition should develop itself into just that shape. But they who conjure devils that they cannot lay, are none the less responsible because they do it unwittingly. Their crime is that they put their hand at all to infernal work. Had Gen. Wadsworth or Gen. Dix been made Governor in Horatio Seymour's place, as was desired by the Union men, the conscription would have been the occasion of no more disturbance in New-York than it was elsewhere. Cheerful acquiescence in established law would have everywhere prevailed. It was because Gov. Seymour himself was a malcontent, and sought systematically to diffuse and deepen dissatisfaction, that the more ignorant and unprincipled portion of our population ultimately rose, as they did, in audacious defiance of the National Government. The arson and murders which, for five days, held this Metropolis in terror, were simply the consistent, straightforward, emphatic translation into actual deed, of the "gilt-edged generalities" which Horatio Seymour, and his trusted lieutenants had uttered, more or less definitely, in speech. It was not mere chance, or mere policy, that prompted him to appear before the raging mob and salute them as "friends," but, to say the least, a very considerable commingling of that "fellow-feeling" which "makes us wondrous kind." And it was the intuitive recognition of that same affinity which impelled the mob to greet him, as they did before and after his speech, with cheers. The heart upon such occasions asserts itself with an unerring instinct all its own. Precisely so on the occasion of the mob in the Capitol at Albany on the occasion of the election of Speaker. It very quickly became manifest to every observer that the mob felt that they had nothing to fear from the man in the Executive Chamber; and the response of the Governor declining the application made to him to protect the Assembly in its unorganized condition, though scandalously out of the line of duty, yet took nobody by surprise. Though he probably was not exactly pleased with the entire action of the bravos who were so recklessly bullying the representatives of the people, yet he had enough of their disposition to divert him from any serious attempt to check them. It was simply his own spirit toward the General Government taken in by his rougher followers, and running a little wild in another direction.

The intelligent people of this State have marked those developments of Copperheadism from their mildest to their rankest stages, and are determined to tolerate it no longer in any form. There is in fact, no essential difference between the Governor's attempts to embarrass and paralyze the National Government by trick and manœuvre, and the attempts of the Governor's partisans to do the same thing by positive force. The root disloyalty of the thing consists not in the means employed, but in the end aimed at. Both alike, if successful, would stop the war and put the Government completely at the mercy of the rebellion. Had the other principal States of the North had such Governors to manage their affairs and pervert their spirit, it would be just as impossible, politically and morally, to sustain this war, as it would be if every town in the North were under the dominion of just such a mob as for a time held sway in this City. Horatio Seymour has been, in his way, just as truly an aider and abettor of the rebellion as Arnaud, the leader of the riots was in fact. To say the very least, the latter don't deserve to be where he is, in Fort Warren, one will more than Gov. Seymour deserves the most scathing rebuke, say, the most crushing condemnation of the people at the polls next Tuesday.

But let it be remembered that the condemnation of Gov. Seymour does not consist simply or mainly in the election of the Union ticket, but in the magnitude of its majority. The heavier the majority, the heavier the condemnation. It is, therefore, essentially important that every loyal man in the State should cast his vote. The majority will be an election like that which gave the Republic and the very existence of the Republic stood well from the ballot-box for any reason short of positive physical impossibility should be the unworthy of the franchise. The loyalty of the days claim to say, is a hollow claim. There is no loyalty that is not devotion, and the devotion of such a man to his country in its present peril, is just the devotion of the husband who sees his wife assaulted by ruffians, without taking one step toward protecting her. Disloyalty like this is the basest hypocrisy, and every man guilty of it should be branded with the same infamy that belongs to an openly avowed traitor.

Gov. Seymour's New Dodge.

In Gov. Seymour's late speech at Buffalo, recounting the story of the services rendered to the Government by New-York during the past Summer, he says: "Recall the history of the battle of Gettysburgh—the record of that four days' fight, where the battle each day surged from side to side, so that it was not known until the very last moment which army were the victors—see how closely we battled there and then. What man dare say that the contributions which New-York sent at that time did not strengthen the hearts of our army, and did not turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag?"

Everybody who has not read the history of that battle, ought by all means to take his advice and read it at once; but we recommend those who do so with the view of forming a correct opinion of Gov. Seymour's administration to read at the same time his speech at the Academy of Music in this City, on the Fourth of July, at the very moment of the battle. The "contributions" from New-York—which he could not refuse to forward—did undoubtedly "strengthen the hearts of the army." But he did his best, to prevent their having any encouraging influence, by mounting a stump in the very hour of battle, and denouncing the cause in defence of which the New-York "contributions" were fighting; denouncing the Government which they were defending; expressing his doubts as to whether the war was not, after all, waged for the destruction of Northern liberty rather than for the restoration of the Union; ridiculing and scoffing at Grant's campaign against Vicksburgh—by far the most brilliant and fruitful episode of the struggle—and predicting its failure, though our troops were raising the Stars and Stripes over its ramparts while he was speaking; and, in fact, doing all that words could do to discourage that very voluntary enlistment on which he now reproves the Administration for not having relied. We should greatly like to know whether he thinks that speech delivered in the heart of the City, at the most critical period of the war, and while the enemy was still on the soil of Pennsylvania, menacing the National Capital, helped "to strengthen the hearts of our army, and to turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag." In forwarding the troops, as he says himself, "he did but his *duty*." When the President of the United States, the constitutional head of this Government, called upon him, as he had a right to do under the Constitution, he responded as *it became his duty to do*. But more than his bare official duty he refused to do. Whatever volunteer efforts he made were made for the apparent purpose of disheartening his countrymen and paralyzing their exertions at a time of great danger and anxiety.

He has now once more started on a stumping tour, and judging from the tone of his addresses, there can be no doubt he would very much like the speech delivered in this City on the Fourth of July last, to be buried in oblivion. He now comes before the public as a deeply injured man—a martyr to the national cause, whom the wicked Republicans are trudging—an officer whose firmness and confidence saved the country last Summer, when the rest of us were panic-stricken and despairing. But it won't do. His recorded speech betrays him, and it is desirable just now that it should be kept fresh in everybody's memory. The true test of his disease and that of his party for any share in the management of our affairs is not their bearing in moments of triumph, cheerfulness and hope like the present, but of disaster and adversity, like the last Winter and last Spring. Their patriotic zeal is now of little value. It would have been of a good deal of value at the time when they were carrying on negotiations with Lord Lyons for the purpose of bringing about English interference; at later, when, it being of the utmost importance that the Government less should be freely taken, they were busy in denouncing it, and predicting a speedy national bankruptcy; or later still, when, as the army was gradually dwindling down, they tried to dissuade men from enlisting on the ground that the war was no longer a war for the Union, but an "Abolition war;" or later still, when they were doing all in their power to permit the election to the Governorship of one of the largest States in the Union of a man who was avowedly and deliberately pledged to withhold all support from the Administration, in men or money, by every means in his power. Now it serves no purpose, except to revive the bitterness and hypocrisy of the time when the People of this State were indeed a year ago, in the act of the most deep danger, in and [illegible] Gov. Seymour's expression of [illegible] coming immediately after the disasters in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on the eve of a rebellion in New-York, are like the loyalty of the street boy in London, in 1848, who, on being arrested by a policeman for shouting "Vive la Republique" exclaimed, "Please, Sir, it wasn't me; I'm for Kate Bridgeth, and I did save the Queen!"

Our British Relations.—We give the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer, the British Attorney-General, as another example of the hatred, or rather, the bitterly partisan views which have of late been expressed by official persons in Great Britain. The speaker is not a man of remarkable strength, or ability, or eloquence; but the position gives to his opinions a certain importance. In almost every particular, he follows in the wake of Earl Russell's Blairgowrie speech; and there have recently been numerous signs that that speech set forth what is likely to be the fixed policy of the British Government in regards their treatment of American questions.

Our Prisoners of War—Continued Barbarities of the Chivalry.—It is a shocking tale that is told, and they are most painful exhibitions that are made, by the Union prisoners who have just come down the James River from Richmond; and the unfortunate men themselves are living, or rather dying, witnesses to the truth of their statements. These prisoners of war (151 were on the boat) were maltreated and starved by the rebel authorities, until, when they came within our lines, they had been reduced to living skeletons. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way down—being actually starved to death. Of the remainder, every man had to be carried to the hospitals, and the surgeons have intimated that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the power of nourishment or medicine. They all say their condition was brought on by the treatment they received in Richmond—having both been starved and exposed to the weather.

Our Government has too long suffered the rebels to practice such dreadful inhumanities as these upon our prisoners of war. These prisoners, as every one knows who has visited the depots at Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware, David's Island, near this City, or any of the other places at which they are or have been gathered, have been uniformly treated with its attention, a consideration, a humanity and a kindness that could not be surpassed, and which has no parallel in the history of war. Though this is confessed by all the rebel prisoners themselves, and admitted by all the rebel newspapers, it seems to have had no effect whatever in inducing their authorities to act likewise with our prisoners. Ever since the war began, our returned captives have told of the horrors of the rebel prison-houses; and their appearance and condition have generally more than confirmed the truth of all they said. We would not have our authorities pattern after them, nor treat their prisoners as our prisoners have been treated by them—though this would be in strict accord with the laws of war; but we do insist that it is time that our Government should take effective means to put a stop to the atrocious brutalities which the rebels practice upon those of our soldiers who fall into their hands.

The rebels, as well as we, now hold respectively a large number of prisoners; and there are difficulties pending in regard to the matter of exchange. The quicker these difficulties can honorably be solved, the better for us, most unquestionably; but meantime, the Government is bound by every consideration to protect and defend its prisoners of war, and, if every other means fail, must adopt the stern-est measures of retaliation.

Not the Triumph of Party, but of Patriotism.—Mr. Brough, the Governor elect of Ohio, who was elected by a majority almost without precedent for its magnitude, made a brief speech the other day at a meeting of congratulation, in which he said that the great political triumph in Ohio was "not a triumph of any man—no man could have won it; nor was it a triumph of any party, as we have heretofore classified and understood those party lines to a great extent were obliterated, and masses of both parties joined to swell the great triumph. The lines of division," he continued, "were between those who were friends of the Government and country, on the one hand, and the opponents of these on the other."

The more that of the strength of the vote for Mr. Brough is proof enough that party lines were to a great degree ignored in the Ohio election, as they previously had been in the California gubernatorial election, and in the numerous other State elections which in the last three months have so stoutly sustained the Administration and the war, and so horribly blasted the hopes of the rebels. The Democratic faction of the day have chosen to make States to place themselves on a platform of undiluted Vallandighamism, and in others on a platform of Jesse Good Seymourism; but the patriotic people, who look only at broad principles and general tendencies, have made no distinction between them, but have recognized and *decided* that they are both inimical to the unity and glory of the country as well as to its interests. Bound, as many of them had been, by the ties of party, the force of patriotism consumed those bonds, and they sprang forward with the sweep of freemen to perform the freeman's grandest duties.

It was not the triumph of party in Ohio, but a triumph over party; and neither will we claim the triumph of every work in this great State as a triumph of party, but as a triumph of intelligent patriotism, which appreciates the crisis of the country, and prefers its welfare to all other considerations.

Burning of Liverpool.—About an exhibitation a bit of sensing as we have seen for some time, in the speech of Henry Wade Rogers, Solicitor of Liverpool, England, on the 15th inst., which we give in our columns this morning. All Mr. Rogers's vigorous, manly, skill, will, courage and eloquence were exhibited in their perfection in his English audience. The rebels are peculiar interrogatories could not shake him. In the most severe interrogatories he had the same [illegible] of every situation he was [illegible]. The vulgar taunts of the strict British and Scotch, the jeers of the audience were made to feel the power and use the effects that appertain to calm self possession, intellectual superiority, imperturbable humor, and the manners of a gentleman. It must do these Englishmen good to see how a true American can talk.

The Orders for Gen. Banks.—The expedition which was to have been given to Gen. Banks last evening, at the Brevoort House, was postponed, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, until the evening, should the weather prove fine. The General is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain here some days. He is accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Maj. Gen. Thomas, Capt. F. W. G. Fox and Capt. Alex. Hunter.

Academy of Music.—The performance last evening, being the revival, was the first one of Mr. Maretzek's first season in opera. Of the general results we know nothing, but we presume that the campaign has been satisfactorily successful. There was no lack of energy on the part of Mr. Maretzek, and although the artists were sick and wearied at the commencement of his season, they came up close of his close, and in two or three operas achieved as many successes. The manager inaugurates a fresh subscription. It will commence on Monday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played for the first time this season, with special attractions in the principal parts. From the latest nothing Mr. Maretzek and the musical (for in paying for twelve nights to advance they do the one, and in receiving the last cents they do the other) should remember that the new subscription opens to-day, and that the rule is first come first served.

"La Traviata" will be given at the Matinée to-day, with Germania, Stigelli, Bagholski and the principal artists.

Wallenrath's Memorial.—The sale of memorial seats will open to-day at the auditorium of Rev. H. Ward's church. Holders of subscription tickets can get seats free of charge. We hear, to our joy, that the tickets for the memorial concert are selling with great rapidity. The concert takes place of Irving Hall on Wednesday next. So many artists take part in it, who many are to be heard together, or in concerted at all, that we very easily appreciate it as the most interesting entertainment of the season. When it is remembered that it is given for a benevolent purpose, the public will, we are sure, lend its generous assistance to the occasion.

Theatre Français.—M. Jouhent will give his second performance to-night. The pieces (in which several new artists will make their appearance) are "La Chanoinesse," comedie vaudeville, in one act, by Scribe; and "Mon Isaquin," comedie, in one act, by MM. Lagrange and Marc Monnier.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Chanfrau, the best, most genial and indispensable low comedian now before the public, appears here tonight for the last time. A new bill is provided for the occasion.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas gives his second popular matinée to-day at Irving Hall. The orchestra plays an admirable selection of classical and miscellaneous music; Mr. Gottschalk and Mr. Henry Rawenscroft have the solo pianists, and Miss Fanny Raymond makes her second appearance as vocalist.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND

Shocking Barbarity—Eight of our Men Starved to Death.

Baltimore, Friday, Oct. 30.

The following letter was received this morning by the American, from a responsible correspondent:

Annapolis, Md., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The flag-of-truce boat New-York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning, from City Point, with 151 paroled men. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way hither. They actually starved to death.

Never in the whole course of my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospitals, and the surgeon's opinion is that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine. I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they have received at the hands of the rebels. They have been kept without food, and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe as to how they have been treated, one would not suppose they had fallen into the hands of Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of savage barbarians, destitute of all humanity or feeling.

FROM HAVANA.

The News by the Eagle—A Victory by Santana—Puerto Plata no Longer Entes.

Havana, Saturday, Oct. 24.

We are told that Gen. Santana has gained his second victory over the rebels of St. Domingo, having put them all to flight and captured 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. This makes four cannon the Spaniards have captured. The rebels attacked Puerto Plata and burned the town.

The Diario of this city says Puerto Plata no longer exists. The Capt.-Gen. Pareja Rivera, has declared all the coast and surrounding waters of the Island to be blockaded. This necessarily includes Hayti, the island of Tortuga, &c.

Two prizes and eleven men arrived by the Eagle steamer. They are three blocked out of New-Orleans.

The Punch (Havana) has been obliged to retract its news received by the Eagle, that Gen. Dall had completely defeated Gen. Marin, which item of news is repeated, and said it was confirmed; this is on a par with the Alabama and sinking of the Vanderbilt story. Now, it says that Gen. Kirkpatrick is cut up in Chamanga, and likely to be destroyed; and that the Dominicans have been massacred to a man, as either as in all probability to be rendered useless.

No blockade business lately.

Union Pacific Railroad.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The requisite amount of stock having been taken, the first holders in this Company were called together at their office, No. 24 William-street, in this City, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for the choice of Directors and officers. There was a full attendance and very great interest manifested by all present. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City, as Chairman, and Homer Ramsdell, Esq., Secretary. The number of Directors (20) being first determined upon, the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result, viz.:

Name of Director.	Vote received by each.
George Opdyke, New-York City	2007
John A. Dix, New-York City	1927
T. C. Durant, New-York City	2007
S. S. Dunham, New-York City	1927
Fisher Ames Gleason, New-York City	1926
R. F. H. Stone, New-York City	1927
A. T. D. Lamar, New-York City	1926
A. C. Jerome, New-York City	1926
Abriel A. Low, New-York City	1927
George T. M. Davis, New-York City	1927
August Belmont, New-York City	1927
E. C. Clark, New-York City	1926
Charles Tuttle, New-York City	1926
Henry Coe, New-York City	1926
Thomas Dwight, New-York City	1927
J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.	1926
R. M. Roseboom, Glens Falls, N. Y.	1926
William B. Ogden, Chicago	1926
J. J. Tracy, Chicago	1926
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston	1926
C. H. Leonard, Boston	1926
Cornelius S. Bushnell, New-Haven	1926
Joseph R. Anderson, Richmond, Va.	1926
Thomas Bayard, Wilmington, Del.	1926
John E. Henry, Burlington, Iowa	1926
R. S. McCook, Steubenville, Ohio	1926
Augustus Kountze, Omaha, Nebraska	1927
John J. Blair, Belvidere, N. J.	1926
S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas	1926

The next number of votes received (of 41,[illegible] cast) was 2,007.

The Directors met yesterday for election of officers. Hon. Hiram Gov. John A. Dix was chosen President; Cyrus Clark, Esq., Vice-President; Oliver J. Comes, Treasurer, and Henry V. Poor, Secretary.

Gov. Curtin's Movements.

Harrisburg, Friday, Oct. 30.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, addressed a large Union meeting here this evening. To-morrow he speaks in Ogdensburg, and to-day at Horse Heads, Chemung County. (Yesterday he goes to Buffalo. He is accompanied by Hon. James H. Campbell and Col. S. Ermen Rosenau.

Great Sale of Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale to-day of Government Bonds to the amount of $[illegible]. The sales were about equally divided between Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The desire to start with the interest full from the 1st of November, as well as to take the bond while it is in the hand of gen[illegible] purchasers, [illegible] the 1st day of the month, [illegible] and the [illegible] the 1st of November. The sales for the first days of the week, when the sale closed, and the prevailing idea that the sale will be taken on Saturday. The large receipts usual days not exceed [illegible] which may be taken before the close of November.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. Commander Hutton, of the United States steamer Fort Jackson; Col. S. S. Sneed, Washington; Lieutenant H. de Aire, Havana; Nelson Finch, New-Orleans; and Col. G. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adj.-Gen. Sprague and A. Van Steuvend, Albany; Capt. S. H. Ellis, H. W. Vole; Gen. W. Arnold, Philadelphia; and L. Blanchard, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Weck and son, U. S. N.; Rev. W. Harper, Philadelphia; and J. L. Wayne and wife, Charleston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Abadiah, U. S. N.; G. O. Parks, Washington; J. H. Richards, Connecticut; Gen. Adams, U. S. N.; and Thos. J. Storrs, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Stanley, U. S. N., is also at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. Lorini and B. Morelli, recently from Fort Pulaski, belonging to one of the operatic troupes in that section, are at the Lafarge House.

A gold watch was awarded to the Wilson & Gunn Sewing Machine at the late fair of the American Institute, for attributes of the running and perfecting of work.

How to Kiss an Ugly Woman.—Young man, in private, should be composed, serious, confident, yet not overbearing; should be respectful, tender, courteous, yet not cringing; should be manly, and especially, know how to kiss. Practical instructions, with illustrations, will be taken on Saturday, the 31st inst., which may be taken before the close of November.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Regulator, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline is No Humbug. It restores and beautifies the Hair.

Kendall's Ambeline.

Kendall's Ambeline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
RICE & COMPANY, No. 405 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, at A. MORTON'S, No. 425 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

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Instantaneously all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.

Also for Scalds, Burns and other disfigurements, leaves the skin without injury in the healthy or sound state of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

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Just received per steamer Scotia and Olympus, an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
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Fine Arts.—There is now a special exhibition of oil paintings, at the Gallery of Art, No. 625 Broadway, daily and evening well worthy of the attention of Gallery art and others. It was recently opened in Europe by a gathering of great judgment and experience. They have not before been exhibited in this country, and some prize works of the first Modern Artists, such as are rarely seen in Europe, and are to be sold at high prices, by DREES & CO., on the evening of Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 3 and 4.

Public Speakers, Ministers and Professional Men, who are not to suffer from the effects of Catarrh, Bronchitis, or Throat Ailments of the years, and who have long desired to obtain some remedy that would not only give immediate relief, but effect a permanent cure of the worst cases of Catarrh, whether of recent or long standing, should try Dr. DE LANCEY'S CATARRH REMEDY. Its effects are in every instance decisive, thorough and permanent, in the worst cases, &c., its services are invaluable. Warrant to DURYEA'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Deafness.

DR. E. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY pronounced to be very best of this terrible disease, and unprecedented in its cure thus branch, however, DR. GOODALE is the first and only person who ever said the world what effect would result, when applied to the nasal organs. Price $1. Pamphlets for remedies, Dr. Dr. 413 Broadway.
NORTON & CO., Sole Agents.

Get the Best—AS WHITE'S Great Emporium of Fashionable Hats, every style of Gentlemen's and Boys' Caps, has also military goods in great variety. N. B.—Ladies can select choice furs from the large stock, purchased carefully for the retail trade.
No. 333 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine has signature WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corset Bustles, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints cured by the patent Corset Bustle of Dr. RAGHAMER, 251 Canal-st., cor. Broadway. Sold by all good Corset dealers.

Meeks' Patent Vest Heads with Mirrors, will be found at the fine establishment of the Sole Maker, Chas. Meeks, 625 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated Pens, and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 303 Broadway.

Smoke—The genuine Lorillard's Scotch Snuff, which has the full weight of 8 oz. in every pound package, is the best in every sense of the word. P. LORILLARD, No. 410 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—HARRIS & CO.'S Medical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, shoulder braces, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, sold low. No. 2 Vesey-st.

Shoulder Brace Inventions, the most complete, cure in a few days, and prevent deformity. For sale by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, Gen. Agent, 218 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—DR. FRANK PALMER, inventor, the patentee, Also agent, Grand Rapids, N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only genuine Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Tweed Gaiterings, the handsomest, most comfortable Gaiter in the market. Only manufactured by A. T. BROOKS, No. 375 Broadway, New-York.

For the Hair, Harry's Triocopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
OF THE NOSE,
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either Medical or Surgical aid, adapted to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 818 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

EAR.

HARLEM, July 30, 1868.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st. between 2d and 3d ave.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1868.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I write this with great trade and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel thoroughly saluted.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely discouraged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 257 2d-av.

NO. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noises in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 3, 1868.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain of the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and extend now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual pressure of the throat, the chills creeping over me with occasional hot flashes, a great lightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 60 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 818 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CROSS-EYES
PERFECTLY STRAIGHTENED,
(According to the method recently introduced by the distinguished Von Graefe, of Berlin,) and all the various diseases and deformities of the

EYE
requiring medical or surgical aid, successfully treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,
NO. 24 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Among the most important recent improvements in Ophthalmic Surgery may undoubtedly be classed the new method for the removal of Cross-Eyes, instituted by Dr. Von Graefe, the greatest Ophthalmic Surgeon of the age, and the founder of the present school of Ophthalmology. Its advantages over the former method are so great, that no apology is necessary for calling public attention to it. The principal disadvantages of the operation as heretofore performed, were:

FIRSTLY—The severe wound which was inflicted upon the eye, and which sometimes produced dangerous and even destructive inflammation.

SECONDLY—The uncertain result obtained—even when performed in a skillful manner and by an expert surgeon—the squint being in many cases but partially removed, and the eye operated upon turning occasionally in the opposite direction, producing a far more disagreeable deformity than previously existed.

THIRDLY—The protusion of the eye-ball which almost invariably followed the operation, and which imparts to the countenance an unpleasant staring expression.

The operation introduced by Prof. Von Graefe entirely obviates these objections. The wound is but slight, and heals readily in a few days—in fact occasions no interruption from business; the parallelism and harmony of the eye is perfectly restored, and the operation is not followed by the slightest protrusion of the eye-ball, the eye looking as natural after the operation as though no squint had existed.

So perfect and certain is the result of this operation, that, contrary to usual practice, success can be safely guaranteed.

Operations for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Deformities of the Lids, &c., &c., scientifically performed.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes, which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight. DAVID SELLING,
No. 60 Chambers-st.

A MAN BORN BLIND BROUGHT TO SIGHT AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-FIVE.

This is to certify that I was born blind. My friends consulted many physicians and oculists, but without receiving any encouragement as to my ever seeing. Three years ago I consulted Dr. Lighthill, who, after a careful examination, pronounced my case a hopeful one. Although credulous, as my friends and myself were, yet I submitted to an operation, and with joy and gratitude can say that it was successful. Immediately after the operation I saw the light, which I had been deprived of from my birth up to that time, (I being 35 years of age at time of operation.) I can now see perfectly well, and heartily recommend all afflicted like myself to Dr. Lighthill.

My address is WELCOME F. GARDNER,
Aug. 24, 1868. Wakefield, S. Kingstown, R. I.

I hereby certify that my nephew, W. F. Gardner, of South Kingston, R. I., was born blind, and was operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, at my residence, and now can see. J. W. PETERS,
No. 76 North Main-st., Providence, R. I.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: From the benefit I have derived from your treatment and operation for Cataract, I deem it due to you to have my name added to the many you already possess who have been cured by your skill. I therefore cheerfully submit the following: For three years I was blind. Without assistance I could not go about at all. During that time I had four operations upon my eyes, besides many applications which I was advised to try, all of which availed me nothing, but rather made my eyes worse. I had almost concluded that there was no help for me when I was induced, through the influence of friends, to apply to you. I did so, feeling that it was almost useless, but you gave me encouragement from the first visit, and I finally consented to have an operation performed by you, which was the means of restoring my sight once more. Since that time, which was two and a half years ago, I have been perfectly well, and with the aid of glasses I can see to read the finest print and do the finest sewing. My eyes have never troubled me from that time, either by inflammation or pain of any kind. And I would say to all that are similarly afflicted, to give Dr. Lighthill a trial. They will find him all he professes to be. Respectfully,

MRS. H. P. HOLDEN, Thorndike, Mass.
JULY 20, 1868.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

A NEW EDITION NOW READY

ON

THE POPULAR TREATISE

ON

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.

BY

DR. E. S. LIGHTHILL.

One Small 12mo, with Illustrations. Price $1.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guarantee of its popularity and value. Five editions have been sold within as many months, and a sixth is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families. Not wishing information upon the subject to be monopolized by a few at a high price, he has condensed into a little book of 100 pages all the important information upon Deafness and its numerous evils. This book fills such a vacuum, it is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York Observer says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

"The suggestions in relation to the every-day treatment of the ear are of the most valuable kind, and should be within the reach of every family."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The mark should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affection. Its value will be at once appreciated.

, Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail free on receipt of $1, by

CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., New-York.

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BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.
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NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
500 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns from the London Exhibition.
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Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
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Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS FOR THE FALL SEASON, NOW READY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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EXTRA HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
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FALL AND WINTER.

I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not manufactured as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Cutting-room, Boys' and Furnishing Departments are equally Money returned if not pleased. Please call.
F. S. BALDWIN,
Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

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MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 607 Broadway,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

NO MISTAKES CAN HAPPEN AT HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.
All prescriptions are passed through two different hands before compounding, and, as an additional security, are checked before delivered.
Recollect this, and also recollect
THE NEW STORE,
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CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the failing off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WELL & BRAUNSDORF,
121 and 127 Rivington-st., between Rooth and Norfolk Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE!
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER.
OSBORNE'S PURE JUICE PORT.
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
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For sale in any quantity, by
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THE BEST GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
Pipe French and English Lilly-White Tooth and other powders for beautifying the teeth.
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NEW DRUG-STORE,
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FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.
TAYLOR'S
Camphor Cake with Glycerine.
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NEXT TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
To the Prescription Department and compounding of drugs special pains have been given to procure nothing but the best material and competent assistants.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.—One, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each.
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GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, same with diamonds on the outside.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Department of
READY-MADE
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WITH
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SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
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F. V.
COLD-LINE,
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA AND SORE THROATS.
This preparation has been used for nine years solely in my retail trade. It having proved very beneficial, has induced me to offer it to the public in this form.
IT IS NO SECRET PREPARATION.
It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.
IT WILL NOT CURE Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. I claim no such properties for it. There are already a sufficient number of such remedies before the public. I need not add to them.
IT WILL CURE a Cough, a Cold, Influenza, and some cases of Sore Throats.
Wholesale and retail, at
BUSHTON'S Drug and Family Medicine Store,
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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,
No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCY—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPING—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
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THE
Wonderful cures performed by this invaluable medicine in Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Inflamed or Bleeding Lungs, Pain in the Side and Breast, Tickling or rising in the Throat, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast; have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its curative effects.
There is no account of a medicine from the earliest dawn of the art of healing, that has received such unqualified testimony to its virtues as this.
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AGES THAT CAN FURNISH A PARALLEL.
For thirty years it has been a standard remedy, curing the most desperate cases, after all other remedies and treatment had failed. Prepared only by
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Also Manufacturer of ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use.

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Is one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the various ills to which infants and young children are subject.
This invaluable cordial is prepared from a variety of the most choicest and valuable aromatics known in medicine, and is a speedy cure for colic, cramps and windy pains. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly troubled with griping, it gives immediate ease. CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH HARD, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the gums gently for a short time.
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FOR BAD BREATH
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USE, USE, USE,
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200 Canton Co.	53	100	Reading R.		126
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	35	100	Mich. Cen. R.		127
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	130	100	do		126
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	126	100	N. S. & N. I. R.		87
100 do	126	200	N. S. & N. I. C. S.		151
100 do	126	200	Ill. Cen. R.		125
100 do	126	100	do		126
100 Hudson R. R.	132	500	Clev. & P. R.		111
100 do	132	500	do		111
100 do	132	200	Gal. & Chic. R.		112
100 Erie R.	100	100	do		112
100 do	100	100	do		112
100 do	100	1000	Clev. & Tol.		118
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100 do	126	200	do		86
100 do	126	500	Ill. Cen. R.		124
100 do	126	100	do		125
100 do	126	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		111
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100 do	110	100	do		112
100 do	110	100	Chic. & R. I. R.		109
100 do	110	100	do		109
100 do	110	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.		90
100 do	110	100	do		90
100 do	110	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		25
100 do	110	50	Quicksil. M. Co.		65
500 Ill. Cen. R.	126	100	Cum. Coal		30

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The sharp 7 per cent. demand for money among the Brokers yesterday induced some considerable cash sales of the Railways at the early session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. These sales, and some new arrangements at the Treasury Office for relieving the direct employment of Legal Tender notes in payment for the Popular Loan, sensibly relieved the Money market at the close of the day. There was consequently an upward turn in prices at the Second Board, and renewed speculative confidence on the street later in the afternoon. There is no abatement in the large demand for the Popular Loan, but the arrangements referred to enable the Assistant Treasurer and the Sub-Loan Agents to pay into the Treasury the 4@5 ⅌ cent. Certificates of Deposit as so much Legal Tender, in payment of the subscriptions to the Loan, *waiving the ten days notice* required by the Government on the face of these Certificates. The rule applies as well to the Certificates held by the Associated Banks of New-York as to others held by other City corporations, such as Insurance Companies, Savings' Banks, &c., and by the Country Banks and Bankers, whose orders for the Popular Loan are just now unusually heavy. The effect is already felt at Bank. The minimum of Legal Tender paper held by the Banks of this City has been reached, and it is probable that the maximum held in the Treasury Office has also been attained. We are advised that the instructions by telegraph from the Secretary of the Treasury to-day are to the purport of accommodating the Money Market in every way practicable to the easy conversion of balances at Bank and with the Treasury into the Popular Loan on the eve of the 1st of November, when most of the takers of the Loan desire to have their coupons run even from this date. The Treasury holds on deposit about ninety-six millions of dollars, of which about three-fourths are running on 5 ⅌ cent. interest, and the remainder on 4 ⅌ cent. interest. The tenor of all the certificates is that 10 days' notice be given by either party before reimbursement. But, as remarked above, this notice is now waived by the Secretary wherever the Loan Agents or the Assistant Treasurer find it more convenient to the applicants for the Loan or to the City Banks upon whom their checks are made to employ these certificates in place of the Legal Tender notes in which they would be payable after ten days' notice. There is no wish on the part of the Secretary, and no public necessity for the accumulation of the Notes themselves in advance of the wants of the Government. And the remark equally applies to the balances in the Associated Banks due on the late negotiation of $36,000,000 Interest-bearing 5 ⅌ cent. Notes, amounting to $19,800,000.

Although the Treasury Office made a gain yesterday of $1,115,000 in its New-York balance, we learn that the Legal Tender held in Bank this morning was within $76,000 the same as yesterday. The receipts from the country by express are now rather ahead of the amount daily going into the interior—[illegible] the order earlier in the day. The receipts from the Treasury to-day for the Pacific Pacific Railroad [illegible]

Direct at Treasury	[illegible]
Through Loan Agents	[illegible]
Total	46,500,000

The disbursements of the office were $833,000 in excess of all receipts.

The sales of the Popular Bonds on hand and the new orders sent forward by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Sub-Agents, to-day amount to $1,762,000, and by Livermore, Clews & Co., $800,000.

The price of Gold has been rather weaker than last night all through the day, closing 145¾ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London 160¼@161¼ ⅌ cent.

The Railways were lower at the early Board than last night, by 1@1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and Erie; 2 ⅌ cent on Hudson, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent on Reading and most of the Western Roads. The heaviest cash sales were on New-York Central, though a good deal was done under the apprehension of increased stringency in Money in other descriptions. The market turned after 2 o'clock, and later in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	146¾	145¾	Harlem Pref.	116	120
U. S. 6s, 1861	108¾	109¾	Mich. Central	127	127
N. Y. Central	127¾	127¼	Mich. Southern	82¾	82¾
Erie	99	98	Mich. Central N. B.	104	104
Erie Preferred	84	84	Illinois Cent.	126	126
Hudson	132¼	132¼	Pittsburg	110¾	111¾
Reading	126	127	Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	127	127	Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Marion	110	111¾	Galena	112¾	113
Canton	54¾	55¾	Cleveland	126¾	126¾
Cumb. Coal—new	30	30	Cleveland & Pitts.	110¾	111
Toledo	112¾	113¾	Quicksilver	64	64
Northwest	40¾	40	Chicago and A.	53	53

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Am. Exchange	108
Union	115	Bank of N. America	107
America	120	Hanover	101
National	106	Irving	90
Merchants' Exchange	99	Continental	100
Commerce	107	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	103	Imp. and Traders'	108¾
Broadway	105	Park	121
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chic. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Galt. & St. Jo. 1869	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	110	Tol. & Wab. 1st	102
Erie R. seconds '78	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie third, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. Hamlin	90
Erie fourths, '90	108	M. & P. du C. firsts	103¾
Erie 5ths, '95	110	Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	110
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts '77	109	Gal. & Chic. 2ds, Ma.	112
Hud. R. firsts '60	106	Chi. & P. I. firsts	107
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '66	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hud. R. thirds '76	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	110
Har. firsts, '60 & '73	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105
Mich. C. new bds. '63	120¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	93¾
Michigan S. seconds	105¾	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	109
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, con.	103
Ill. Central, '75	112	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	95¾
Al. & S. R. firsts	102	Mad. & Mo. L. G.	55
Al. & T. R. 2d cred.	85	Chic. & Alton firsts	102
Al. & T. R. 3ds, inc.	39	Chi. & Alton income	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,545,111 59, including for Customs, $143,000; payments, $4,178,237 75; balance, $33,455,795 62.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The Dubuque and Sioux City Road earned in

Third week of Oct. 1863	$8,321
Against same week 1862	6,625

The following report has been made to the Stock Exchange by the Standing Committee on the Securities to be dealt in, in reference to the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Company:

"The Atlantic and Great Western Railway—a line of broad gauge, single track, partly completed, from Salamanca on the Erie line to Dayton in Ohio, soon expected to be finished, and by means of junctions with and leases of other lines, to complete a broad gauge between New-York and Cleveland, and New-York, Cincinnati and St. Louis—is a *separate corporation* in each of the three States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but united as one Company in interest by mutual contracts. The New-York and Pennsylvania divisions are complete, and have been built almost exclusively by negotiation of Bonds and Stock in Europe; the Ohio division is in progress, and though the funds have been mainly furnished in Europe, a portion of the 1st Mortgage Bonds has been negotiated in New-York, and application is made to place the Bonds of the Ohio Company upon the register list. The interlacing of the interests of the Ohio Company with those of New-York and Pennsylvania, makes it necessary to submit the statements herewith as to each of them, obtained from official sources. It is recommended that the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Ohio be regularly called; the Bonds of $1,000 and $500 to constitute regular delivery. The Bonds of $100 may be specially called free.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the week ending October 25, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$843,306 83	$93,197 77
Passengers	7,147 77	6,449 54
Mails and Rents	1,003 50	1,065 83
Total	$851,457 80	$100,812 14
Total for 3 weeks	$142,050 94	103,016 05

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending October 29, were: $2,897,081 against $1,183,005 same week last year, and $621,643 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,819	$1,190,516	521	$184,433	751	$225,303
Mf. of Cotton	435	126,525	65	24,669	34	10,446
Mf. of Silk	810	420,107	63	134,670	18	24,648
Mf. of Flax	1,065	268,075	204	62,194	230	43,923
Miscellan'us	494	163,940	50	15,177	85	7,183
Total	5,613	$2,169,163	903	$419,931	1,068	$312,501
		312,001				2,076,000
Total entered		$2,397,164	Total marketed			$2,501,361

The semi-annual dividend of the Westchester County Bank is 3½ ⅌ cent., payable on and after Nov. 2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 9,537 bbls. Flour, 70,284 bushels Wheat, 2,273 bushels Barley, 31,617 bushels Oats, 1,190 pkgs. Provisions, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at former prices. Pots at 6@6½ 12½; and Pearls at 6¾@7 ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales 25 bbls.

CANDLES—Are salable and very firm.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at steady rates. Java, at 30c.@31c.; Ceylon, 31c.@32c.; Rio, 31c.@31c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33½c.@39c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and unchanged, at 87c.@88c for Middlings, ⅌ lb. Sales, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand and prices favor sellers. Sales, since our last, 10,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, subsuing brands, at $7 20@$7 60 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$5 90
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brds.	7 20	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 00
Fair to very choice Extra Missouri	7 20	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair request at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls. at $7 60@$7 60 ⅌ bbl. for good superfine; $7 65@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, the latter rate for very choice family extras, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving, at firmer rates. Sales 900 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$6 65 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $5 70@$6 40 for superfine ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $4 50@$5 for Jersey, $3 40 for Marsh's Calorific, and for Fairfax, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $2 62½@$2 81 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand and quoted firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 50, and Muscatels, at $4 25 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and prices have [illegible] to-day. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels Western, at $1 72; Amber Western, at $1 47@$1 50, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $1 26@$1 40 for poor old to choice new; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 36@$1 39; Amber Michigan, at $1 32@$1 37; Chicago Spring, at $1 24@$1 29; Old No. 2 do. at $1 13; Red State $1 45 ⅌ bush. Corn has been in fair demand and prices have again advanced slightly. Sales of 100,000 bushels, part in elevator and from store, at $1 01@$1 02 for sound mixed Western in store; $1 04@$1 05 for ditto afloat; $1 06@$1 07 for sound yellow; $1 08@$1 10 for choice round Yellow Western; $1 10@$1 12 for choice round Yellow Western; White do., and $1 12 for choice round Yellow ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 15@$1 20, according to quality ⅌ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant. We now quote Canada at 62c.@64c.; Western at 62c.@64c.; State at 62c.@63c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 180,000 bushels. Barley is in demand, at $1 22@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm at $1@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 30c.@32c. for New, and 10c.@20c. for last year's crop, according to quality.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, and prices have been less buoyant.

LATHS—Are in fair request at previous quotations.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for all kinds; prices have not varied materially.

LIME—Is in fair request at full prices.

METALS—Have been generally inactive since our last; prices have been somewhat unsettled, closing, in most instances, in favor of buyers, though, in view of the reduced stocks, holders are not disposed to make any important concessions.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans at from 50c. @60c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Linseed at $1 40@$1 41; Crude Petroleum at 20c.@21c.; Refined do. at 40c.@45c., inbond, and 57c.@59c., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 3,500 bbls. in lots, at $23 75@$24 for New Mess; $18 50@$19 75 for Old Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is salable and buoyant, at 7¾c.@10c., according to quality, ⅌ lb. Sales, 650 boxes. Lard is unsettled; sales, 2,600 tcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in request at former rates; sales, 200 bbls., at $12 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is inquired for at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@28c. for common to prime State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@10c., ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales 170 bags East India at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in good request, and held firmer.

SEEDS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SUGAR—Have been somewhat depressed to-day. Sales 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c., Porto Rico, at 12½c., and Cuba at 11½c.@12½c., and 170 boxes Havana part at 12c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Molasses is available and firm, ranging at from 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after and are very firm. Sales since our last 2,000 half chests Green, and 7,000 pkgs. Black, chiefly Oolongs.

TALLOW—Sales 102,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and Butchers' Association at 12½c. and 180 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls. at 60½c.@61½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3d.; 1,600 pkgs. Provisions, at 12s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 3,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ⅌ ton.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT less firm, with fair demand; sales 60,000 bushels at $1 24½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25 for Green Bay do. and Red Winter Illinois, $1 30 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 34 for Amber Michigan. CORN quiet at 92c. OATS in fair demand; sales 30,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY—20,000 bushels sold on private terms. WHISKY quiet at 76c. Canal Freights firm at 16c. on Corn, 16c. on Wheat to New-York. Imports—6,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Exports—6,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR firm and scarce; sales 2,500 bbls. Ohio and Howard-street Extra at $7 25. WHEAT active; Kentucky White at $1 65@$1 70; Red dull. CORN quiet and declined 1c. OATS heavy; Pennsylvania at 60c.@62c.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam transport Illinois, from Aspinwall—T. Dickerson, W. Pullick, W. H. C. Nash, W. J. McCain, J. Thompson, W. P. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blanc, Mr. and Mrs. J. Badger, Capt. Millerton and wife, Mrs. D. C. Stanchfield, Mrs. H. G. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Evans and child, Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Hapdens, Mr. J. McLaughlin, E. B. Turpin, Dr. R. Little, Geo. Work, Mrs. B. S. Bliss, Mrs. R. N. Hotte, T. J. Dalton, Thomas Magee, J. K. Field, W. Ehrundorf, F. O. Barnes, C. Harison, Jas. Kirwin, M. Strader, R. H. Strader, J. Parkes, H. Snow, Capt. Stanley, E. F. Palmer, Mrs. L. H. Boothby, Mrs. D. B. Dickinson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. D. J. Oliver and family, Miss McGlynn, Mrs. W. P. Mourne and family, Mrs. M. Cooke, Martin Cooke, N. Sheldon, Thomas Gordon, E. L. Smith, Dr. R. Gould, Kate Healey, Miss Jane Bertrand, Mrs. J. F. Hale, Mrs. L. Clifford, Master Clifford, Mrs. A. Hopkins, Mrs. C. F. Sewell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Long, Lieut. Wilson, R. C. Welsh, S. Dognault, George Livermore, L. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cummings and child, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. L. Mowbray, Mrs. Hastings, J. Mitchell, Mrs. E. A. Whitehouse, Mrs. Wadington, three children and servant, Mrs. Dunnell, F. Rudge and wife, Isaac Smith, Miss H. S. Dickinson, Mrs. H. Harvey, George Ingraham, E. E. Morgan, Capt. Purser and wife, E. S. Starr, R. Dudgeon, Mrs. R. C. Welsh and infant, Miss Robertson, Mrs. M. M. Webster, N. B. Lake, L. Hipple, J. Ehrhorn, Mrs. Keeling, Samuel Hemphill, M. Hemphill, Rev. J. M. Caldwell, S. Cox, Rev. J. E. Zelie, J. M. Forrest, J. H. Brandon, Lyman Haley, N. H. Cooper and sister, Mrs. R. W. Smith, J. R. Wade and mother, Mrs. G. F. Lovely and infant, Miss M. A. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bergen, Mrs. Watkins and infant, J. H. Mayo and child, Mrs. Dayton and three children, G. R. Taylor, George Inglish, Mrs. C. Warhouse and child, Mrs. S. Hill, Mrs. M. S. Gobb, G. W. Lothrop, George Gourd, Miss K. Isaacs, Mrs. S. S. Meade, N. Atwood, A. B. Smith. 67 second cabin and 612, steerage passengers.

Oct. 29.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Master W. Smith, Master Donald Smith, Miss H. McCormick, Miss T. E. Smith, Ann Grant, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Calrps, Miss Kitty Calrps, Rev. J. M. Buckley, Mrs. West, Mrs. Munn, Miss Archer, Dr. Hamilton, Miss Allen, Mr. Doots, Mrs. Wm. Whilmore, Wm. Kirby, Mrs. Kirby, Capt. Jordan, Mr. Aindon, Rev. Joseph Hartwell, E. Stewart, C. M. Appleton, H. H. Burgess, G. Oulvorhouse, Mrs. A. Denny, Miss Berry, Mrs. Shannon, Dr. Atwood, A. Dunstall, Mr. Jourdan.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—J. des Rosurds, (French Consul,) lady and two children, Miss Martine Mrs. De Levy, four children and two servants, Manuel Porter, Gustavus Pessel and lady, F. W. Wenzel, A. Le Normand, Thomas Gonzales, J. del Canal, Marcos Lanz, Lorenzo H. de Alva, Manuel H. de Alva, Miss U. Jourdain, Miss M. Jourdain, Miss M. Mooney, M. Saborwin, lady and two children, Mrs. F. Sanford and daughter, Dr. O'Donnell and son, Mrs. S. Matsown.

MISCELLANEOUS AMUSEMENTS—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 22 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon rises. 8 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 23 | Gov. Island. 11 23 | Hell Gate...12 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Melville, Ellis, Havana, Whitney & Hathaway; City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool; America, Norton, Panama and San Francisco.

Steamers J. S. Thompson, Hall, Baltimore; Jas. S. Green, Mullicer, Alexandria.

Ships A. Bininger, (Prus.,) Hashagen, Havre, O. Ludlow & Co.; Victory, Beardsley, Liverpool; Village Belle, (Br.,) James, Londonderry.

Barks Alice Thompson, (Br.,) Neve, Cork, Holmes & Balshaw; Fortunella, (Sardinian,) Morelli, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wood; Trabant, (Prus.,) Krohn, London, Wm. Salem & Co.; Castella, (Br.,) Wilkins, Buenys Ayres, Dalloff & Biles; Vivid, Taylor, Liverpool; 17th Mai, (Norw.,) Friedenberg, Stavanger.

Brigs Batelle, Kelly, Key West; Tides, (Br.,) Hopkins, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Anna Margareta, (Swed.,) Rieversjong, Antwerp; Alice Maude, (Br.,) Edgett, Sarda; C. F. Rom, (Br.,) Curry, Barcelona; Annie Collins, St. John, N. B.

Schooners Annie M., Lassen, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Bernice, Bunker, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Village Belle, Welch, Norfolk, Va.; James L. Day, Baxter, Philadelphia; Simpson, Outhouse, Sackville, N. B.; Buena Vista, Phillips, Alexandria.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool 17th inst., and Queenstown 18th, at 4 P. M., with 34 cabin and 526 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 26th inst., at 4 P. M., via Delaware Breakwater 28th inst., 48 hours, (put in for coal,) with mdse. and passengers to Thofford, Villeton & Co. Had heavy northeasterly gales the entire passage.

U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, D. S. Babcock commanding, from Aspinwall 21st inst., at 1 P. M., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 48 hours to J. Hand.

Steam transport Louisa Moore, ——, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer P. W. Bruce, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool 6th inst., with mdse. and 375 passengers to O. E. Marshall & Co.

Ship Jenny Lind, Lennokes, Port Royal 16 ds., in ballast to J. E. Eaton. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras and 7 days north of Barnegat, with heavy gales from N. N. E. and N. N. W.

Bark America, (Br.,) of Liverpool, Macilmur, Liverpool Sept. 25, with mdse. and 173 passengers to Seaton Thompson.

Bark Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Brig Sorprisa and Wilhelmina, (Dan.,) Tiberman, Sagua 33 ds., with mdse. and 160 passengers to Gerrer & Moore.

Ship Ogur, (Russ.,) Writzen, Rostoff 56 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Rankorff & Co.

Bark Diana, (of London,) Blackmore, Algoa Bay 76 ds., passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 1, with wool and ship [illegible] of [illegible] for Boston. Left Sept. 8, lat. 5 [illegible], long. 8 [illegible], with fresh gales and cloudy weather.

Bark Frena, (Russ.,) Hallquist, Stockholm 34 ds., with iron and 5 passengers to Funck, Schmidt & Wendt. Had [illegible] weather.

Brig Alice Kimball, Hall, Rio de Janeiro, Rosario, Buenos Ayres, 37 ds., in ballast to Jas. A. Hopkins. Had heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, and lost bulwarks, stanchions, and one boat. Spoke, when about 200 miles south of Hatteras, passed a clipper ship four masts, under, she was about 300 tons, Portland, bound to Calcutta.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Wheeler, Fort Royal 19 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co. For the last eight days had heavy northerly weather.

Brig Talbot (of Lubeck) Puls, Rubio 20 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been 5 days on the coast with strong gales from the N. N. E.

Brig Revenge, (Russ.,) Kjelsen, Ghent, Rio Janeiro 28 ds., with coffee to order.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Dolan, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yorktown, Wickersham, Great Bay, C. D., 6 ds., with coal to C. A. S. Howard.

Schr. Samuel Rush, Vansickle, Wickford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Bedford, 4 ds., with hides to J. Stanwood.

Schr. Parthick, Sprague, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. James Steel, Jones, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hanibal, Wentworth, Hyannis, in ballast.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, Sag Harbor for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Delaware, Crocker, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Success, Williams, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. Gonzalo, Williams, Fairhaven.

Schr. Julia Wiley, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-York Randall, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, E., with dense fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Moonlight and Cumbria.

Ships Mariotte, Ocean Wave, Hudson, Republick, Sacka Whatoo, Eutaw.

Brigs Lizzie, Naiad, Osprey.

Schooners Conser, Pilgrims, D. Davidson, Anchita, and others.

Disconnected.

The Br. schr. Indus, (late Eaton,) hence 27th inst., for Nassau, N. P., returned in consequence of the death of the master, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 28th inst.

The Br. bark Palestine, of Sunderland, Pentinger, hence for Queenstown 19th inst., when in lat. 39, lon. 51, 55, had a gale with heavy sea, carried away the main and fore yards, 2½ feet of water in the well and the pumps choked, returned to port to repair.

The bark Atlantic, (of London,) from Newcastle, is consigned to McAndrew & Weir, not as before reported.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. Br. bark Imaum, from Saugua on the 8th inst.

Spoken, &c.

China—B. M., steamship, hence 17th inst., off Armshead.

Anglia—steamship, hence 19th inst., at 4 P. M., off Old Head of Kinsale.

City of London—steamship, bound S., 23d inst., at 3½ P. M., lat. 39 15, lon. 69 24.

Europa—steamship, bound W., 26th inst., at 3½ P. M., lat. 40 28, lon. 61 24.

Essex—Br. ship, for Melbourne, Sept. 24, lat. 6 24 S., lon. 23 W.

Sarah Maria—schr., hence, 16th inst., lat. 39 14, lon. 69 28.

Maria Paule—schr., bound S., 16th inst.

Joseph Hensley—brig, of and for Galway, from St. John, N. B., 19th inst., lat. 43 30, lon. 56.

Keystone State—gunboat, 27th inst., midnight.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia Sept. 20, ships Gen. Sherman, of Bath, loading, unc.; Washington, disch. coal; bark Amy, for Buenos Ayres.

Arr. at Aspinwall 26th inst., bark Sylvia, Whitemarsh, from New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

		FROM AMERICA.			
Hammonia	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton		
City of New-York	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool		
Hibernia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool		
Germania	Nov. 7	New-York	Southampton		
Hibernia	Nov. 7	Boston	Liverpool		
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool		
Caroline	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool		
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool		
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool		
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool		
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool		
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool		
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool		
Adriatic	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool		
City of Washington	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool		
Bohemian	Nov. 28	New-York	Quebec		
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York		
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston		
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York		
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York		
Europa	Nov. 11	Liverpool	Boston		
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York		
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York		
		For New-Orleans.			
Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans		
Perit	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans		
		For Havana and the West Indies.			
Roanoke	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana.		
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana, via Nassau		
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau		
		For California.			
Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.		

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	8 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails by California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CARLETON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CABINET WORK, PIANO-FORTE, &c.
BY ORDER OF AUCTION, THIS DAY, RAIN OR SHINE, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT STOCKS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY (Saturday), at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., office 62½ Pine-st.:
[illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, HARNESS, HORSE-BILLS, CORN, FODDER, &c.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. [illegible] 3 horses, 5 cows, 4 heifers, 100 bushels of corn, 1,000 lbs. of fodder, hay, wagons, carts, &c. Catalogues at No. 62 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 63 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of household furniture (removed from a private residence in Brooklyn) [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lease of three two-story brick dwellings, with [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Mansion House, in Bridgeton, N. J., the above well-known hotel property, consisting of about 100 rooms, with [illegible]

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at No. 5 Beach-st., at 12 M. The sale will include several of the superior varieties of camellias offered last Saturday, [illegible] Catalogues ready on Monday.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. Boat positively having unexpurgated accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11	A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	3	P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2	P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	8	A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½	P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4,	3	P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½	P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½	P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½	P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½	A.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 10,	2½	P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7	A.M.
Friday, Nov. 11,	2	P.M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	7	A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	2	P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½	A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½	A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8	A.M.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, &c. The new and fast steamer GRANITE STATE, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Warren-st., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M., and HARTFORD, Capt. [illegible], every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The Boats of this line are first-class in every respect, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves East-side, foot of Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. The [illegible] arrival of the best Boston day express. Leave New-Haven on the ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY STORE, FIXTURES and wagon round for sale, at a low figure, the proprietor going into government service; the stand is a good one and trade for cash or its equivalent; the stock is well out. Any person with only 600 cash could be found a snug berth to succeed him; the owner only wants enough to prevent loss; the stock is [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Long Island. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—IN BROOKLYN—The stock and fixtures of a retail tea store, situated in a rapidly increasing neighborhood, and recently fitted with a French plate glass show window. A rare chance for a capital of $1,000 to be made. Reason for selling, need exclusively cash business. No charge for the good will. Sale peremptory, as the establishment is going into the wholesale business. Address TEA EXCHANGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, cheap, one large cutting-machine, two paging-machines, and one standing-press, all in good order. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—With steam engine, &c., all in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy, situated near the City. Apply to A. E. WOOD, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
Prof. KONRAD TREUER, Pianist and Composer, from Frankfort, Germany, respectfully announces that he is prepared to impart instruction in the Pianoforte, on a strictly scientific, systematic and artistic course of training. Prof. T. will introduce after his new system of [illegible] playing, founded entirely and for the first time upon physiological principles.
This system, which has been introduced in the great conservatories of most prominent pianofortists in Europe as well as in this country, has enabled the highest musical authorities and testimonials from [illegible] Prof. T. has [illegible] the art of playing [illegible] in the application, it affords the pupil a correct knowledge of musical composition, as it also teaches to write down with all [illegible] ready.
Prof. TREUER will instruct pupils at their own residence or at his rooms, Arlington Hall, Nos. 805 to 807 Broadway, New-York City.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, for parlor or chapel, all modern improvements, including [illegible] frame and fully guaranteed; cost $1,000, will sell, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

30,000 MELODEONS—MADE BY GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., and cost in use 4 years, will be sold for $60 each. Also, [illegible] Piano-fortes. Full [illegible] FREDERICK BLUME, No. 593 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC—THE LAYMAN'S PRAYER. Words by Rev. Dr. Cheever; Tune by Mary Wm. H. Murdoch; music by Wm. Henry Rice. Price 25 cents, single; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per hundred. Sent by the retail price. SCHLOTTERBECK, No. 481 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL-PROPERTIED AND SOCIALLY [illegible] correspondence with lady of [illegible] office is sincere, and is worthy the consideration of any lady. Address MACELLUS, Station O.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, IN Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] by Rev. P. C. SPEWER, Pastor of the 42d-st. Church, New-York, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock by Rev. Dr. POSTER, of the Methodist Book Room; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. KEMPSHAL, presiding Elder of Long Island District. Strangers and all welcome to come and help us.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton-sts. Service morning every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 12 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

AID TO THE FREEDMEN AND THE BRAVE COLORED SOLDIERS.—There will be a meeting held for the above cause at the Church of the Puritans, (Pastor Rev. Dr. Cheever,) Broadway, corner Hanover-st., on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Highly popular speakers, Prof. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and Frederick Tilton, Esq., will address the meeting.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SAINTS OF THE BIBLE—Sixth discourse of this series, [illegible] to be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle by the Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Communion. Services in the morning at 10½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Monthly Missionary Meeting at 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 8 East Fourteenth-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. by Rev. Elder [illegible] Wilkins. The afternoon discourse will be in reviewing of Prof. Harrison's published lecture, entitled, [illegible] Order and Manner of the Resurrection. All are invited to attend. [illegible]

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE Pastor, Rev. J. A. Roche, will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, Nov. 1, and Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, [illegible] Prayer Meeting. Sunday-evening the services will be [illegible] Evening. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ in the evening.

BLECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Important sermons by different clergymen on the Relations of Universalism to the Most Prominent Features of the Times. The first of the series will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Moses Ballou, on The Relations of Universalism to the Mechanics of the Age.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF FREE CONSTITUTIONAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Ballou, pastor, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Free as Hall No. 614 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Morning, Inspirational and Trance Speaking. Afternoon, Human Performances, Dr. Newbury. Evening: Trance Speaking: Mrs. Fenton: Collections taken up.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUAL in his Church in Allen-st., near corner of Houston, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening discourse, by request, before the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of the City, upon The Relative Claims of our Physical and Spiritual Nature. A special welcome to all strangers.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IS IN PROGRESS at the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Room, corner 29th-st. and 6th-av. Rev. S. A. Giles, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Presbyterian), Rev. Dr. Ballou, East Broadway, 2d and 4th aves. Rev. ROBERT G. DUDGEON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sixth-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY [illegible] MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 P. M. All interested in the prosperity of this church edifice are invited to meet in the Lecture-room, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES (PRESBYTERIAN) in the large Hall, corner 58th-st. and 2d-av. EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Rev. [illegible] Minister. Subject for Sunday—Jacob's Vision. Chap. xxviii. 12-16, explained and applied. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. C. A. Martin will preach at 10½ A. M. At 3 P. M. the Rev. Geo. Bo—[illegible] Germany, will preach a sermon commemorative of the Great Reformation by Luther. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. HANS WESCOTT WILL PREACH from the Bloomingdale Reading Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject, in the morning—Christ Should Be Honored by Men.—John v., 23. Subject in the evening—The Life of Job. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. H. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Prayer-meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Jas. E. Dunn. Subject of evening: The Dawn of Morning and the Wicked Gate, being one of a series on "Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL COMMence a course of lectures on Universalism, the Demand of the Age, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OF BROOKLYN—The consecration of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—[illegible] Sixth-st., five doors east of 6th-av., Rev. E. C. PEACE, Rector. SUNDAY, being the second anniversary, a sermon appropriate to the occasion, will be preached in the MORNING by the Rector. Divine service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ P. M. Special collection.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER OF Clinton-st. and Amity-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH GARTNER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. in the chapel.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on Christ a Substitute. At 7½ P. M., on The Prodigal Son—Why he left home—How he fared—Why he came back.

SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the fourth lecture of the series on The Early History of Christianity, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, for the Chapel of the Puritans, at 10½ o'clock, on The Power of Parental Example; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the text, Scen of Angels.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. COR. West Washington-pl. The Rev. WM. H. NELSON, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-ave. and St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—The Cities of Refuge.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. W. CLARK will preach in Year Meeting-hall, Cherry-st., West 3d-st., near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Self Culture. Young men are cordially invited.

REV. S. H. ROLL, D.D., WILL PREACH IN the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—Manly Work. Lecture Friday evening.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THIS Church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Spear, in the morning; by Rev. F. L. Cuyler, at 3½ P. M., and by Rev. CHARLES S. Robinson, at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—BROADWAY, BETWEEN Astor-place. Rev. C. C. Goss will preach at 11 o'clock on Christian Experience, and in the EVENING on The Sign of our City, the what should be done for them. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DU SAINT ESPRIT—West 30th-st., near 6th-av. SUNDAY: Morning Service and Sermon in French by the rector, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE. Service commences at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BROTHER PETER AND THE BAND WILL [illegible] the services in the Wesleyan Church, south-west corner 14th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Preaching in German-office as usual. All are invited.

S. L. SNOW—AUTHOR OF "THE VOICE OF [illegible]" will preach on the resurrection relating to this day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Lyceum Building, No. 563 Broadway. Seats free. All who love Christ and his glorious appearing are invited.

REV. SIDNEY ALCOTT WILL PREACH in the Mercer-st. Mission Church, (corner of Lafayette-av. and 30th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH ON WASHington-square.—Rev. Dr. Hutton: [illegible] they have changed the hour of service from 3½ to 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st.—Usual services in the MORNING by Rev. [illegible] AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Sailors' Hall. EVENING, in the [illegible] HALL.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, 36TH-STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and 3d-aves.—Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 3½ and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 2 P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MARRIS, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of East 53d-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANNE CHURCH—SERVICES ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½, the afternoon being for the [illegible] Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. W. N. DEWHIRST will preach in the Market-st. Church SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY SABBATH.—SPECIAL SERVICES at Bedford Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Second Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. Edward Beecher. Communion sermon at 10½ A. M., followed by reception of members and celebration of the Lord's Supper. Special sermon and sermonette at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Ballou, closing with the History of the past year at 7½ P. M. The children will be there to sing one of their beautiful Hymns. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. H. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, Will on SUNDAY EVENING give, in his Church, the first of a series of discussions on the Relations of Universalism to the Spirit of the Age, to be given by the various Universalist Pastors, in their respective places of worship. In their several Churches. His subject is The Relations of Universalism to the Political of the Age. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTHERN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION [illegible] with the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, [illegible] place SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. [illegible] and H. D. Gallup, and singing by the children, [illegible]

THE FORTY-FOURTH HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, [illegible] SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Children's Mission Hymns and Strangers and friends of poor children [illegible] Broadway and Worth-st. to the Two Points.

BROOKLYN.—LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—[illegible] Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. O. B. A. BULLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Pierrepont-st., at 7 o'clock. Music—[illegible] Seats free. Services at 10½ o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who is very good in her occupations and [illegible] in the vicinity, in the above occupations. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable middle-aged woman desires a situation in City or country; is the above capacity; no objection to a boarding-house; is an excellent cook, and baker; has the best references from her last employers. Call at No. 320 [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who is very good in her occupations and [illegible] in the vicinity, in the above capacity. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GERman lady, to accompany a family going to Europe; either as governess or companion to a young or invalid lady; speaks several languages; is accustomed to travel both by land and by sea. Address W. D., Box No. 143 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a widow lady, (American,) as housekeeper, who is refined and understands all the duties of a lady's housekeeper; no objection to City or Country; will do her best to please. Address for 2 days, Mrs. G., Box No. 173 Times Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires to take charge of a family; prefers a family where there are young children preferred; no objection to the country; unexceptionable references can be given. May be seen at No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or address F. P., Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as housekeeper, lady's companion, or governess to young children; best references; call on or address J. L., No. 303 6th-st., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, work by the day or month; good references. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MALES.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS same in all its departments; can give the best references. Apply at Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 370 Broadway, Sp. J. B.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest City recommendation. Address P. M., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, wants a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect, having many years experience; has good references. Address C., Box No. 98 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman, who has had his present place on account of college out; can produce well recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows his duties thoroughly, as his last employer will certify. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable colored man, who thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 36 West 14th-st., till 12 o'clock, each day.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of references from his last place. Apply at 2, Stuyvesant-place, [illegible]

HELP WANTED

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.
Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.
For further information, apply at our office, No. 63 Shawnee-st., or to W. F. M. ARMY, engineer in charge of this work on the line of the road.
MOSS, STEELE & CO.
Leavenworth City, Sept. 28, 1863.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED—MUST BE thoroughly competent, with first-rate references; good entry; good penmanship and quick accountant. Also, a man as assistant book-keeper, answering the above description. Address D. W. R., Box No. 128 Chelsea-square Post-office, giving age, salary and references.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a competent girl as chambermaid and lady's dress, who has also some knowledge of sewing; one with good reference may apply at No. 128 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, all this week.

A COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO women wanted; one as cook and waiter, in washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 41 [illegible] between 9 and 12 A. M. Both [illegible] highly recommended.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A PROTESTant woman, who can give good City references for [illegible] Apply at No. 160 6th-av., [illegible]

A TAILORESS WANTED TO MAKE [illegible] Apply at the store No. 17 Bowery-st.

PORTER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, single, to porter in a dry goods store. Address [illegible] Box No. 174 Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE samples, or send samples sent free by mail, for 30 cents that retails for $3; generally needed by every person. Apply to WOLCOTT & CO., 100 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO SALESMEN.—WANTED, FOR NEAR BY a house in a wholesale clothing house, [illegible] Address, with real [illegible] Box No. 188 Times Office.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a paper commission warehouse. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,788 Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO COLORED WOMEN TO GO TO Williamsburgh; one as cook, washer and general [illegible] as waitress; and to assist in the washing and ironing; good wages to the right persons; [illegible] the work they are hired for. [illegible] Apply at No. 37 [illegible]

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF SENTRY BOXES [illegible] for public [illegible] Apply at No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 14.

WANTED.—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER BY SALary of $1,500, who will [illegible] for [illegible] security.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer E. H. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) Oct. 31, at 1.
GRAND MATINEE.
When will be presented Donizetti's popular opera of
LA TRAVIATA.
With its great cast, including
MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI,
MILLE. FANNY STOCKTON,
SIG. DOMENICO COLLETTI.
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the regular ticket office, and all the principal music stores and hotels.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 2, 1863,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
With an [illegible] cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DONIZETTI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with the following [illegible] cast:
LUCREZIA.....MME. J. HEDGES
RAFFIO ORSINI.....MLLE. [illegible]
GENNARO.....SIG. [illegible]
DUKE ALFONSO.....SIG. R. BIACHI
GAZELLA.....SIG. [illegible]
ESTRUCCI.....SIG. [illegible]
SUSTIGHELLO.....SIG. REICHARDT
ASTOLFO.....SIG. MULLER
Conductor.....SIGNORINA JAGNOW RUNNO.
The sale of reserved seats and admission tickets will commence this morning at the Box Office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Broadway and Fine sts., from 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
Doors open at 11; commence at 1 o'clock.
Mr. A. M. GOTTSCHALK,
The great Pianist, will [illegible] together with
Miss FANNIE RIDDELL,
Supported by a [illegible] assortment.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
MR. S. BEHRENS, and
MR. CARLOS PATTON.
Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, at [illegible] Mason & Hamlin's, No. 596 Broadway; Mason's Music Store, No. 548 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 521 Broadway; Fitch's, No. 386 Broadway; Gilbert's, No. 103 Broadway; Fitch av. Hotel, and at the door. Doors open at 7; Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The house is 21 feet wide, four stories high, brown-stone front; has 16-inch walls. The house was built by the owner for his own use, with the greatest care, regardless of cost. It has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best-arranged and most comfortable houses for sale in the City. The street is one of the best, this block being mostly filled with costly private residences, occupied by the first families. Any person desiring to purchase a permanent first-class residence would do well to inspect this before deciding on another house. Possession at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN FINNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable neighborhood. The house is beautifully situated, 45x48, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127½ acres of fine land; there are two acres of [illegible] of other fruits, in abundance; good [illegible] Apply to BULKLEY & LIKLY, No. 43 Wall-st., January-next.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—Fourteen miles from Cincinnati, 127 acres, [illegible] 40 acres [illegible] large barn, [illegible] carriage-house, well of good water by the door, all kinds of fruit on it, with about 12 acres, or 175 building lots; good land, for a market garden; about 4 miles to Williamsburgh ferry and 3 miles to Bath in the [illegible] depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the house, No. 22 West 38d-st., near 6th-av. It is a first-class house, three feet, including extension, and has not been put in fine order throughout. It will be sold for less than the adjoining house was sold for last September. The entire purchase money can be paid or a large portion may remain. For permits, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—Peremptory Foreclosure sale by the Sheriff of Queens County, Nov. 14, 1863, at Queens County Court-house, [illegible] Jamaica, the late residence of Wesel S. Smith, deceased. For full particulars see Evening Post, or inquire of JOS. W. GREENE, No. 176 Broadway, or of the Sheriff.

REAL ESTATE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence for sale; $4,000; a very fine house and outbuildings with from 6 to 100 acres of land. Residences in village from $1,500 to $6,000; one at $12,000; for sale or exchange. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, nearly finished, with large barn, [illegible] out-buildings, all in good order, and about 30 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation and well laid out. Immediate possession if desired. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 302½ 4th-av., or D. WARNER, No. 24½ Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—OF 36 ACRES, 30 miles from the City, 8 acres wood, a vineyard in full bearing; other fruits in abundance; good buildings and water; or would exchange for small house in City. Inquire 44 No. 15 2d-st., or address C. B. A., Box No. 143 Times Office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in the county, 4 miles from Goshen, with good buildings, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] O. H. OLIVER, No. 2 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOT OF GROUND, 24 by 100 feet, No. 42 South 3d-st., near the Ferry, within five minutes' walk of the City ferry. Williamsburgh. Inquire at No. 42 South 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE HOUSE AND BARN, AND about four acres of land; fine building site, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, by JAMES L. WEARY.

$30 TO $150,000.—FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK lots wanted in exchange for unincumbered houses and lots, and some cash. Some of the houses are in Murray Hill neighborhood, [illegible] Brooklyn, in good locations. Apply to WARD McLEAN, [illegible] Field & McLean, [illegible]

WANTED—FOR CASH OR SHARE—[illegible] Heights, Brooklyn, [illegible] property; [illegible] Remsen or Pierpont sts.; also, for sale cheap, a fine house on Clarance-st. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 41 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A TWO-STORY [illegible] Apply at the corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES [illegible]

TO LET—TWO FINE LIGHT LOFTS AT NO. 108 Front-st. Apply to W. SELCHER, 94 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A term of years, a dwelling-house, medium size, with modern improvements, [illegible] Fifteenth Ward. Address with full [illegible] Square of T. J. McKee, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 4TH and 6th avs., Washington-square and 30th-st., wanted from November to 1st May next, by a small private family. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 6 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
and the urgent solicitations of the public induce the management to continue the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
MARRIED; OR, THE MORNING AFTER THE WEDDING,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
In the Drama of Life is intermingled more wholesome [illegible] than in any other [illegible] which is the marvelous and wonderful
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST.
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST.
SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST.
Which will be repeated [illegible]
ONE WEEK MORE
of the popular and talented
PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,
Composed of the [illegible] PANTOMIMIST
And the beautiful and talented
BRUNETTE DANCEUSE,
MADLLE. EMILIE FANTONIA.
THE WONDERFUL [illegible]
This charming ballet has been received with
PERFECT ENTHUSIASM,
BOARS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
from the commencement to the close. It will be produced at each performance.
THE ALPENGLUHEN, WITH MAGNESIUM.
RUDOLPH LUCASIA, THE ARE SEILD.
The [illegible]
WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR
and pink eyes—the greatest [illegible] Nature. They are [illegible]
MME. ROSA MYER, RAGUIGAN.
Fresh of the [illegible]
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.
On the [illegible] Museum.
EVERYMAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Consultations, A. M. and P. M.

☞ See Advertisement of Caution on Seventh Page.

FROM S. L. CAGWIN, ESQ., PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you of first visited it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days succeeding my visit, my health has improved, and almost all pain has left me. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an extreme nervousness, by an entire and healthy state of mind. While Dr. John Nott, called to see my trouble seems very much better him, still, taken altogether my health during your stay was good. I am weighing some five pounds more than I used to weigh, and more than I ever weighed before.

I could but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the loss of imposition is with those who in their peak may like myself have suffered by trifling dealing with charlatans of this class, to aid and confirmed you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst the learned practitioners of the country, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also believe however, Professor Nott's kind letter of inquiries, which I soon shall distribute to you, and of great importance, as evidence of the benefit I have derived from your skill. Yours very sincerely,

JOLIET, ILL., July 31, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

SCHENECTADY, FEBRUARY 7, AND 28, 1863.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 10 to-day. I have had your instrument and very deaf ever, and always distinguish words or less effective hearer. This year both my hearing and health very much. Very respectfully, Professor Nott, the greatest of physicians and discoverer of science, and my impotent in the highest degree, in such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well the distance and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The hopping of the roaring has given me the highest strength and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, which my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove a detrimental, or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, by whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of about four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

J. U. HEWLETT, No. 48 6th-av.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered my vocation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the ringing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Merreveen.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863. No. 2 Warren-st.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by the attention of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Newark and intend leaving for some week, these desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McAllister, No. 48 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863. P. MCTERNEY.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am about to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my partner, Mr. R. C. Pond, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Spencer, Forsyth, Foley, who will be happy to give any information desired.

C. C. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill made short work of it, and has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 4 Pine-st.

No. 11 CLEVELAND-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—Dear Sir: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to be serviceable to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the accompanying testimonial, if deemed.

To whom it may concern: I was painfully afflicted with the disease which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment, viz., a discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. FREES.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Lane, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MERDOCK, No. 127 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 78 Water-st., New-York, June 8, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to another Aural Surgeon had tried to restore it without avail. I cheerfully give this testimonial.

Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 216 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 78 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 68 Pearl-st., New-York, June 16, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill: Dear Sir: I take pleasure in certifying that in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and who, despite the good advice of her friends, would not submit to your treatment, until she was almost deaf, and suffering from the ear, since early infancy, Although I did not have much faith that this time would be of any benefit, I am happy to state that her hearing is now quite good, and the discharge has ceased, and she is in good health.

Very truly, JAMES W. BOYD.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to another Aural Surgeon had tried to restore it without avail. I cheerfully give this testimonial.

Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 216 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 78 Water-st.

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JOHN MERDOCK, No. 127 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 78 Water-st., New-York, June 8, 1863

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5S WALL-ST.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.
Authorized Capital ..... ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman, in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of Littledale, Ellis & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Paull, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Ferrie, Esq., of the Firm of Ferrie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M.P., Manchester; Thos. Bone, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Bone & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Mills, Esq., of the late firm of Mitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
London—Manager, John Skipsey, Esq.
Liverpool—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN CALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.
J. W. CROME, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Coxe, Hill & Bond.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION.
(LIMITED.)
Having opened offices at No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 62 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
New-York, Aug. 24, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Scrip for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 1, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandam D. Muirs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Fiske & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Raymond, Dovee & Pratt, New-York.
John Campbell—Of Dollard, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Robbins—Of Robbins, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Engelhorn—Of Engelhorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Williams—Of R. A. Williams & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturgus, Bennett & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin S. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Lawrence Elder—Of Haverstroy & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Dowse—Of T. S. D. Dowse, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. E. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Ansinck—Of L. E. Ansinck & Co., New-York.
O. F. Randolph—Of O. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
King Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. F. Brintnall—Of F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Bemis, Carpenter & Co., Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Joseph Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Sagaley—Of William Bantley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held pursuant to legal notice at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, Saturday, Oct. 24, A. D. 1863, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:
Resolved, That, for the sole purpose of settling and compromising the claims against this Company and not admitting any legal liability thereon, this Board is ready to accept the terms mentioned in the communication before it, viz.: To issue and exchange one new share of its stock for two of the spurious shares held by any owner thereof in good faith, and without notice or fault, to be received in full settlement thereof, and of all claims of every kind connected therewith, and for the removal of advanced dues, and for any supposed mailing or speak of dues; and to increase the capital stock of the Company not exceeding one millions of dollars for that purpose; provided, these terms shall be agreed to, in writing, by the holders of two-thirds of such claims, on or before the 16th day of November next.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.
N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO ANN ARBOR RAILWAY CO., No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent, due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 20th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 20th day of October next, and will be opened on the 4th day of November next.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE TRUSTEES LOGANSPORT, PERIA AND BUREAU RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.
HOLDERS OF PERIA AND QUINCY RAILROAD BONDS, Eastern Extension, issued by Jonathan Parkes and William H. Osborne, Nos. 501 to 750 inclusive, are requested to send to this office the Coupons Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, for which receipts will be given, agreeable to terms of consolidation.
CHARLES J. FROST,
E. G. MARQUAND,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.
HIGHBRIDGE AND COTON SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 15 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 2, the polls will be open from 11 o'clock and remain open one hour.
WALTER S. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 3 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 15 WALL-ST., Oct. 20, 1863.
THE COUPONS OF THE PERFERRED Second Mortgage Series D, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax.
W. D. GRISWOLD, Brokers.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.
THE OUTSTANDING MATURED BONDS of the Cleveland and Toledo, and Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation to VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
R. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 19, 1863, the Stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay to said Company, at its office, No. 128 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent, of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay the amount required, the amount so called for, the said Company will receive the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 128 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 9 o'clock, and kept open until 5 o'clock, P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, No. 52 and 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MACTIERNAN, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will take place at the Banking House, No. 52 and 54 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
R. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 6th-av.—open daily from 1 to 4 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Four cent. Interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHESHIRE, President.
R. H. ROLL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Beaver-st.

MADISON, Oct. 24, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Coupons due the 1st November next of the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.
F. H. SMITH, President.
LOST—$1,000 5-20 COUPON BONDS—NO. 8,464, $1,000, and No. 27,168, $100. Any person finding the above bonds will be rewarded by leaving them at the lower EUGENE A. LIVINGSTON, Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to CLARKSON & CO., No. 60 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, detached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

RAILROAD COUPONS WANTED.—COUPONS of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company; Illinois Central Railroad Division, in No. 1, purchased by
H. C. TANNER, No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.
A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November ensuing, to holders of record at the close of business on the 20th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.
Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.
Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston.
AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.
A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the Office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 21 at 9 o'clock A. M.
All dividends not called for by the 20th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the holder.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, O., Oct. 15, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of the Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after 1st Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th inst. to Nov. 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (4) was this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday of November next, free of Government tax. By order,
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.,
No. 33 WHITEHALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company is declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after account of November next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to Nov. 2.
F. J. OGDEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTAINS.
New Styles, Brass Cornices, Rosettes, Tassels, Loops, Fringes, Gilt Cornices, Mouldings, Gilt Cornices and Cornices, Gilt and Other Cornices, Gilt and Other Mouldings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 360 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, Lace, Linen and Brass Rollers, Fringes, Tassels, Gilt and other Cornices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 360 Broadway.

WEDDING-CARDS.
Engraved Invitations, Monogram Dies, Visiting Cards, French Note Paper, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Rossell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St. Ten Spoons by mail, and 10 cents.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT AND EXERCISE with Patent Cantering Horses.
Along the road you cantering go,
You're six miles an hour, or so;
You're only to rise and sit as you ride,
The horse by his bridle not easily guide.
S. W. SMITH, No. 456 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State, without publicity or the necessity of a change of residence. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, &c., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 608 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SIX STANDS OF STRING'S patent candle moulds—96 moulds to each stand. 3 hydraulic presses—10-inch ram. Also, one of Hopkins' patent self-acting oil strainer. For particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD E. SHERMAN, No. 265 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, tile, marble slabs, billiard beds, tiling, marble and glass slabs for sale, &c. The trade supplied. WEST CAMBRIDGE SLATE CO., No. 418 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSELL'S FIRE IRON, ASSORTED NOS., at Manufacturers' Resale prices, of Alex. West & Co., manufacturers. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing good business; no drug store within a circle of a mile; [illegible] Inquire No. 98 Broadway, up 1 flight.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER O. S. K. GREEN,
No. 1 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS, for certain dry goods, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 28th day of November next, for furnishing to the United States Military Corps, during the year 1864, the following goods, to be delivered at the port of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:
CLASS NO. 1.
14,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, of which 14 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 24 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
2,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 20 ounces per yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
14,000 yards of 5-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and finished with fringe.
1,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fence wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.
CLASS NO. 2.
6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
CLASS NO. 4.
2,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons.)
2,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 3 inches in circumference.
6,000 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, lined with wool dyed.
1,000 Stocks.
CLASS NO. 5.
[illegible] gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
[illegible] gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
[illegible] gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
5,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crossbelts and Scale Strips.
[illegible] sets Epaulet Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulet Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums, brass, complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Rattan Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
[illegible] Drum Cords.
[illegible] pairs of Drum Snares.
30 Boxwood "E" Flutes.
CLASS NO. 6.
10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.
CLASS NO. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.
CLASS No. 8.
2,400 Haversacks.
one Haversack.
200 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.
CLASS No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz: Watch coats, sergeants' corporals' musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.
The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and in the Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,516 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.
And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.
Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:
Form of Guarantee.
The undersigned, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.
E. F., Witness.
I hereby certify that the above-named ——, ——, is known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.
Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for the Quartermaster.
The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.
Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps Clothing," and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 689 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 23d of November next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City—
Cavalry boots, sewed.
Cavalry boots, pegged.
Ordnance Sergeants' chevrons.
Hospital Stewards' chevrons.
Sergeant-Majors' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
First Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Corporals' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and their price for each article delivered. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids, for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing boots or chevrons," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. West,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1863.
Written proposals will be received at this office for HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it be found for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, at the discretion of the officer may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 689 Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 19th of November next, for furnishing by contract, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:
Shelter Tents, (canvas or linen cloth, samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, forward sample of the material of which they propose to make their tents, and state the number they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy-Quartermaster-General,
U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the middle, commonly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposal.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Municipal Court, or of the United States District Court.
Proposals will be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. HAWTHORNE, Chief Cavalry Bureau, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. HAWTHORNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
No. 689 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1863.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned, until Monday, noon, Nov. 2, 1863, for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz.:
Cotton Sheeting.
Brown Sheeting.
Linen Linings, (hump or Egyptian.)
Brown Holland.
Worsted Lace, ½ in., Blue, Scarlet and Yellow.
Machine Thread, (Linen or Goodall.) Nos. 40, 50, 60 and 70.
White Cotton Twine.
Manila Rope, ¾ in., for Tents.
Spades.
To be delivered at the Inspection Depot in this city, on or before the 30th day of November, 1863, in good, new packages, free of charge.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.
No goods will be inspected at Brooklyn.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Nov. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Room, 689 Broadway, and parties to be present.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. HOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Bureau of the Engineer Commissary,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1863.
TWO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, which will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 1.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 21.
For building new tender for Engine Company No. 22.
For building new tender for Empire Engine Company.
For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 2.
For rebuilding carriage for use of Engine Company No. 6.
Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 22.
For building carriage for Hose Company No. 6.
Blank forms of proposals, together with specifications and agreements, can be obtained at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York, Oct. 20, 1863.
CHARLES S. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. 7.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of said bonds, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Oct. 6, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1873.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price for one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the date of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteers' Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1863.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 41 Exchange-place, (Room No. 20,) for the construction of timber rafts or docks for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office aforesaid, and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
will be attended to during the coming season on liberal terms, by D. M. SEABAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.
10 years with ABRAM H. BULLIS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A pair of black Canadian ponies, 12½ hands, 7 and 8 years old, to be sound and kind in all harness.
Also, an extension-top barouche; seats four persons; in good order. Also, a set of double harness.
Also, large brown horse, 16 hands, heavy mane and tail, 6 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness; is a good saddle-horse.
A pair of gray carriage horses, 15½ hands high, about 9 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in single and double harness; one of them can be used as a saddle horse.
Also, bay horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse.
Also, a bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and has been used in a private family as a lady's saddle-horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatelle; carved oak extension dining table; carved corner sideboard; carved oak marble-top bedsteads; carved oak dining-room chairs; rosewood bookcases; lace window curtains; gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood chairs in green damask brocatelle; delaine W. curtains; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; rosewood wardrobes; 8-day clocks; easy chairs in reps; black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; lace W. curtains; gilt frame engravings, &c. Also, six sewing machines. Also, several very fine upright and square pianos, made by celebrated makers; china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 26th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brookly

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
COMPRISING THE
NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and efficient individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate of a thoroughly loyal and unexceptionable representative.

Mr. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unexceptionable, and upon whose official course we can rely, with full confidence that it will be all that loyal citizens would wish, and path to the necessities of our country may demand.

We have known Mr. LAIMBEER for years, and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the electors of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities, and experienced in public life.

We know him to be earnestly loyal, and every way worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government, sustain the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, HIRAM BARNEY,
PETER COOPER, ROBERT BEIRNE,
DR. E. PARMLY, JAMES C. CARTER,
JAMES HARPER, D. L. SUYDAM,
JAMES ALCOCK, D. HENNESSY,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, C. V. HACCHWOUT,
JNO. R. LAMSON, MOSES MORGAN,
CHAS. LIVINGSTON, SEYMOUR R. BUNCE,
GEO. W. BLUNT, C. ALBINOLA,
TIMOTHY C. CHURCHILL, EDWARD KEENEYE,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, J. COTHROT,
JAMES KELLY, RYAN K. STEVENS, Jr.,
JONATHAN BURGES, J. GREEN FEARSON,
FRANK E. HOWE, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
J. S. BENNETT, JAMES W. BOOTH,
NATH. HAYDEN, GEORGE STARR,
PARKER HANDY, A. J. DENMAN,
OTIS D. SWAN, E. D. SMITH,
ELISOT C. CODWIN, and 400 others.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Register,
JOHN KETCHER.

For Recorder,
JOHN P. HOFFMAN.

For Superintendent,
BERRY SMITH.

For Surrogate,
ISAAC DAYTON.

For Judges of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

For Justices of Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas,
HENRY HILTON.

For Judge of Marine Court,
FLORENCE M'CARTHY.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.
UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR SENATOR OF SIXTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:
A. A. VALENTINE,
A. HAWLEY HEATH,
CHAS. H. SMITH,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
ADAM W. SPIES,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES KELLY,
DENNIS HENNESSEY,
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
Chas. H. Smith, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1863.

FOR JUDGES
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN
AND
JOHN H. McCUNN.

GRAND
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of the above District will be held at the hall corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, for the purpose of ratifying the UNION NOMINATIONS for SENATOR and ASSEMBLY. The following gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:

Col. John Cochrane, Hon. Horace Greeley,
Col. Frank E. Howe, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling,
George W. Blunt, Esq., Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer.

The Union Citizens of the District are cordially invited to participate.

WM. ATKINSON,
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
WM. DRUMMOND,
SEYMOUR R. BUNCE,
ROBERT A. DIMRICK,
} Committee of Arrangements.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

UNANIMOUS UNION
NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION.
Nomination for Member of Assembly,
Eleventh District—Twentieth Ward.
JOHN V. GRIBLEY.

UNION CANDIDATE.
For Member of Assembly—Fifth District of Kings County, (XIth, XIIth and XXIth Wards of Brooklyn.)
THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOON.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH,
now Chief Justice.

POLITICIANS.—I PROFER TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 25 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUREL, No. 45 Walker-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY,
HARLEM, Oct. 26, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates. A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

FULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Office and Store No. 78 Duane-st., New-York.

We are offering Lead and Zinc, our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, color and durability to any in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell at the lowest market price.

WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the same that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. Hillis Elith, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City purchase them is at A. KLASER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 100 [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,

OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
BOBBS DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SCARFS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND PALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHT CAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

1863. FASHIONS IN LADIES'
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
ROTONDS,
WRAPPERS,
And CHILDREN'S OUTER GARMENTS for November and December wear, in all the
LEADING FABRICS,
BOTH OF FRENCH, GERMAN
AND
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,
now on sale
AT RETAIL.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 504 and 506 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others; cotton flannel; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, 81 and 81 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 650 and 652 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and pipeg tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; Scotch worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 650 and 652 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN ZEPHYR.—18 cents per ounce, all colors; regular price, 25 cents. 32 cents and 38 cents 10,000 yards of the finest quality, all colors. Also, needles, canvas, patterns, &c., &c. N. B.—Splendid assortment of embroidered slippers and hand made Sontags, at a low price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 650 and 652 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTES has severally tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

PIANOS. MUSIC.
READ THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TRUE.
Our world-renowned PIANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates. All Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back if not suitable. Our prices are from $300 upward. Pupils and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.
MUSIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we completed to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 5c. per page, (nearly ½ of the former prices.)
All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
P. A. WUNDERLICH, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who devote all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 68 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
CONCERTSAL GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 591 Broadway, two doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—Cost from twelve to twenty-seven guineas; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority of all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; especially purchased if rented for the rent. A liberal discount to teachers, churches, seminaries, societies, and ministers. Illustrated descriptive lists mailed, sheet music, half price. Music [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PRIME'S & GOTZ'S WELDBONE AND PARISIAN CORSETS.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of these celebrated fashionable and best corsets in the City, has removed to No. 345 Broadway, Fourth-floor, and keeps now and always ready for sale at wholesale or by retail, at the real manufacturers' prices, a full assortment of these well known and popular corsets. E. V. GORDON, Sole Proprietor.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Elegantly finished, with full tone, carved legs, elegant scroll, and having all the modern improvements, other makers (about and forced to remove, offers for the whole year only, a satisfactory reason for selling. Address M. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 532 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., formerly Canal-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND finished Piano Fronts, suitable for the Cabinet and American trade. L. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

DANCING.

A. DOSWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
NO. 344 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. REVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 83 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—$40,000 WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable factory property, with first-class dwelling adjoining, in a beautiful location in this City; the whole built by days' work in the most substantial manner; the stories are 16 8 and 12 8 in the clear; the main building is 4 stories high, 40 feet front by 80 feet deep; the dwelling is two stories high, 24 feet front by 40 deep; the factory building is 4 stories high, 25 feet front by 60 deep; the rear factory building is two stories high; the engine 25 horse power, boiler, shafting and belting are nearly new, of the very best make. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address FACTORY, Box No. 146 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York and Flushing-ave., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, containing 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with choice shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Kill-Von-Kull Bay, about two acres of land, with large and commodious buildings thereon, also, wharf 50 feet wide. These premises are well adapted for steel works, iron foundery, india rubber or petroleum oil factory; or, if required, would be very desirable for hospital purposes. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 10 and 12 Bowery.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—DESIRABLE building sites and improved property, situated in Hudson County, N. J., from one to three miles from the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and accessible by horse cars. For particulars, apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 28 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUROS, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, East of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brownstone-front, high-stoop house, situated 128 East 24th-st. (size of house, 20x53; lot, 25 feet 9 inches; house in excellent condition all through; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises for further particulars.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURchase for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 5,261 Post-office.

LOT WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 50x100 ON which to build a factory, must be within a mile of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Address Box No. 2,209 Post-office, stating price and particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 134. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safes, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; fine stable and coach-house in the rear, which cost $800; one of the best specimens of the kind in the City, and in good condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William R. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of the private houses of the City. The rooms throughout are elaborate and finished in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—seven miles from the City Hall, contain 82 about seventeen acres, with one thousand feet of water front, and all the buildings essential to a gentleman's residence. It adjoins the residence of Francis Sazarro, Esq., Fort Hamilton, and Graham S. Fox, Esq., forms half a portion of Barretto Point. It is in every respect complete. The lawn is replete with beautiful shade trees, and the grounds well filled with the choicest fruit trees. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been occupied and improved by the undersigned during the past twelve years. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET RESIDENCE.—The first-class four-story and high basement house, No. 117 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. House 22x60; lot 22x103 feet, containing every modern convenience and in excellent order. The house is superbly furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. The furniture in will or any part of it can be had at a great bargain. Inquire if desired. Principals only need apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M.

NO. 150 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building, and the ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers possible inducements for investment. Lot 21x42 feet. For sale at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 6; or of R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS, LARGE COUNtry seats in and near Madison, New-Jersey; over 200 passenger trains daily; stone buildings, grounds, stone fences attached; beautifully located on high ground; the most desirable property, perhaps, to be found in the State. Also, a number of farms, from 10 acres up to 200 acres; village houses and gardens; beautiful building sites for sale; cheap and desirable. All these are worthy of any one who is desirous of purchasing country property. For further information apply to S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, Union, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURNITURE if desired, the elegant residence, with 14 lots, overlooking the Hudson; five minutes' walk of Manhattanville; the house is well built and has every modern improvement; table attached.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and lots to rent for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Ornamental in the town of Somerset, 9 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 3 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 501 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 633 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARlem, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, shortness mile distance from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN C. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 79 Wall-st, or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

TO LET.

TO LET.—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THE whole of the second floor; hot and cold water, bath room, all connecting. A private table if desired. Apply at No. 33 University-place. Also rooms for Single Gentlemen.

TO LET—STORE FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN iron-front building No. 256 Canal-st., near Broadway, 25 by 80 feet. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO LET—OR A joint occupancy arranged with a first-class party. Most desirable situation on Broadway. Address Box No. 4,600, Post-office.

OFFICES, SINGLY AND IN SUITES, TO LET—In Chambers-st., near City Hall, and in vicinity. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A STORE OF FOURTEEN FEET FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Tract House, Bible House.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
SIBERIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
The new and splendid steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$80 to $100
Intermediate.....50
Steerage.....30
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,800	Brooking.	Friday, Nov. 20.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 4.
CAROLINA	2,875	Roberts.	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor of the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....30 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer,
BIBLE WIAN,
Capt. GRANGE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $77. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Children intended for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron Steamship
HELLONA,
2,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
Will sail
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....40
Steerage.....30
payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 22 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 56 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
"ROANOKE,"
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

STEAMER ROANOKE FOR HAVANA.
The steamer ROANOKE will be unavoidably detained until MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular departure every days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & REINHEART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship MARIANNE NOTTEBOHM, sails Nov. 7.
Br. ship ATMOSPHERE, sails Nov. 5.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 14.
FOR LONDON—A LINE.
Ship ADRIATIC, sails Nov. 4.
For passage to or from London and Liverpool, or drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The splendid steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. N. CARRINGTON, No. 117 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The New-side-wheel United States mail steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTNAY, Commander,
Will sail, as above, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Canal-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and splendid steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANO,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
For NEW-ORLEANS direct.
For freight or passage—having elegant accommodations—apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. E. MONES, Notary Public, No. 323 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens may produce naturalization certificates.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 385 Broadway, second story, between 18th and 19th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, and is to be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Piccanjie Drum Goods, elegant and new, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Crepons and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Cabinets, Chinese Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the newest styles from Paris; American Indian Moccasins, with Moccasins and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine the extensive stock without purchasing.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—NO. 1 Farlan & Co.'s Patent, medium size, as good as new, second-hand; size, 30 inches high, 24 inches in height, 18 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price fair. Inquire No. 128 East Broadway, in the basement.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—E. J. Lawrence, 57 Pine-st., Room No. 5, New-York Bank.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., Boston, Fall River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. Express train, stopping at Stamford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Norwalk, Westport, Saybrook, Guilford, Branford, Fairhaven, New-Haven, Meriden, Wallingford, Cheshire, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Fall River, Newport, Providence, Stonington, Norwich, New-London, Greenport, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 P. M. For Hunterspoint, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 P. M. For Jamaica, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 30, 6 30, 8 30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Trains to Stamford, at 2 15 A. M. (from Chambers-st.) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Bronxville, (on Sundays,) at 6 15 P. M., from Milford, stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:22 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with Sleeping Car,) 12:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the hotels to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: EXPRESS.—Express for Buffalo, 8:30 A. M.
9 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
12 M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
3 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Suburban.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trains leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:15 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, (no J. 9, SHERE will leave foot of Murray-st. at 4:45 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Freehold, and at 5 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. P. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 5:40 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run to Hackettstown.
Oct. 19, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time tables.
JOHN BURNHILL, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth painlessly without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 24 Tremont-st., Boston.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are indexed in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Canoes-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Cortlandt-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the distance 100 feet in depth from the south side of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Canoes-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Cortlandt-street, Greenwich-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Coenties-slip; and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-mentioned assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, vi